

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,382

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1974

Established 1887

Colonel Heads New Regime

Niger Army Coup Ends Civilian Rule

LAGOS, Nigeria, April 15 (AP)—The moderate government of President Diori Hamani of Niger, previously regarded as one of black Africa's most stable nations, was toppled today in an army coup.

The overthrow of Mr. Hamani's 15-year-old government was led by Lt. Col. Seyni Kountché, 45, the chief of staff of Niger's 25,000-man army.

The coup was announced on the radio in the capital, Niamey. The radio played martial music throughout the day, interrupted repeatedly by a tape-recorded message to the nation by Col. Kountché.

Col. Kountché told a reporter for the French state television network in a telephone interview that Mr. Hamani was under house arrest with his family. "They are being well treated," he said. Col. Kountché reported that the coup took place without a shot being fired.

Niger is a landlocked nation—bordered by Algeria, Libya, Chad, Nigeria, Mali, Upper Volta and Senegal—of 490,000 square miles. It has a population of less than 5 million persons, most of them Moslems. The northern part of the country is in the southern reaches of the Sahara.

A former French colony, it has been critically hit by West Africa's six-year drought, in which thousands have reportedly lost their lives and millions of cattle, goats and sheep have perished.

The radio broadcasts from Niamey said in part: "After 15 years of reign marked by justice, corruption, selfishness and indifference with regard to the people whose happiness it pretended to assure, the permanence of the oligarchy can no longer be tolerated by the army."

Col. Kountché announced that the constitution was suspended, the National Assembly dissolved and all political organizations suppressed.

He said that all international agreements made by the previous government would be respected "on condition that they take into account the interests and dignity of our people."

An indefinite curfew was imposed from 7:30 p.m. to 5 a.m. The radio reported that all was calm in Niamey and said the army was in "full control."

The number of black African countries under military rule now stands at 15. There have been more than 30 military take-overs or abrupt changes of government in the 14 years since Britain, France and Belgium relinquished control of their colonies.

Nine West and Central African countries—Gambia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Mauritania—retain civilian regimes.

With the exception of Gambia, however, all the civilian-ruled nations are run by leaders through a single political party and tolerate no legal opposition.

Mr. Hamani's last months in power were devoted to seeking international financial support for a "Marshall Plan" in West Africa, but his appeal for aid on a scale of that which rebuilt Europe after World War II has largely been ignored.

French-Trained Colonel DAKAR, April 15 (Reuters)—Col. Kountché is a product of French military training. According to Radio Niamey, he was born at Fandou, Niger, and joined the French Army in 1949, reaching the rank of a senior noncommissioned officer.

In 1957, he entered the officers' training school at Fréjus, France, graduating two years later with the rank of second lieutenant.

He joined the Niger Army in 1961. After training at a staff school in Paris in 1965 and 1966, he was appointed deputy chief of staff of the Niger armed forces. He became chief of the general staff last year.

Rebel Zapata, Dead 55 Years, Still Sets Mexican Tempers Aflame

By Stanley Meisler

MEXICO CITY, April 15.—Many Mexicans are coming forward these days to defend the reputation of Emiliano Zapata, one of the heroes of the Mexican Revolution.

It may seem odd that Mexicans feel forced to defend one of their heroes, but Mexican history, a "chronicle of much anguish and chaos," has its confusions. Zapata is one of them.

To confuse matters more, President Venustiano Carranza, the man who probably ordered Zapata's death in 1919, is also considered a hero of the revolution. The constitution that now rules Mexico was promulgated during Carranza's administration.

The latest debate resulted from a lawsuit filed recently by Gen. José Juan Guajardo, the brother of the man who killed Zapata in 1919. The general claims that a

four-year-old movie, "Zapata," defames his brother, the late Col. Jesús María Guajardo.

The lawsuit, after several months of hearings, was finally dismissed April 3 by the attorney general of Mexico. He said it was filed too late and, in any case, the makers of the movie did not intend to hurt anybody's reputation.

But the dismissal of the suit has not ended the controversy. Gen. Guajardo, in fact, has threatened to punish the star of the movie, Antonio Aguilar, himself if the courts fail to do so.

Armed with a .45-caliber pistol and an ammunition belt, the general showed up at a pretrial hearing and threatened, "If the law does not punish him, I myself will execute Antonio Aguilar. I have the guts to do that and much more."

Gen. Guajardo discounted the usual historical version of how his brother killed Zapata. "I have all the newspapers of the time," he

said, "and they speak of my brother as a hero. That is what counted. That is the truth, and not what is written later by historians. They are men who know nothing."

The movie, he went on, "changes the true facts of history and makes it appear that my brother... was a coward" and a traitor.

What are the historical facts? During the Mexican Revolution of 1910, Zapata led the peasants of the south in an uprising against Porfirio Díaz, the authoritarian president who had ruled Mexico for a quarter of a century.

The revolution ousted Díaz. But, after his fall, Zapata could not accept the leadership of the men who took over the country, not even of President Francisco Madero, the first hero of the revolution.

This period is now regarded by historians as a time of chaotic dispute among the revolutionaries after the revolution.

Zapata did not prolong his rebellion to get the presidency for himself. Most historians agree that he was a selfless man concerned about the needs and rights of the peasants.

But to the men in power, who also considered themselves revolutionaries, Zapata threatened stability, order and their ability to govern. His threat had to be removed.

President Carranza ordered an offensive against Zapata and put Gen. Pablo González in charge. In 1919, González, who looked on himself as a possible candidate for president, worked out a scheme to trap Zapata. It is this trap that the movie narrates.

The details have been described by historian John Womack Jr. in his book "Zapata and the Mexican Revolution." According to Mr. Womack, Col. Guajardo had been jailed for carousing in a local cantina instead of carry-

ing out orders to pursue Zapata. Zapata, hearing news of the scandal, wrote to the young Guajardo and proposed that he join Zapata's troops. But the letter was intercepted by González.

González then accused Col. Guajardo not only of being a drunkard but also of being a traitor and a coward. He waved Zapata's letter at him as proof. To show his loyalty, the colonel agreed to become the major agent in the trap against Zapata. Col. Guajardo wrote to Zapata, promising to bring his units into Zapata's ranks. To demonstrate his new loyalty to Zapata, Col. Guajardo declared himself in rebellion, captured a government post, arrested former Zapata followers who had defected to the government, and shot them.

On April 10, Zapata rode to Chinameca hacienda, in his native state of Morelos, to meet Col. Guajardo. As he drove to-

ward the gates of the hacienda, an honor guard of Col. Guajardo's troops suddenly opened fire, killing him instantly.

In the view of Gen. González, Col. Guajardo and his surviving brother, the murder of Zapata was a lawful act carried out under the orders of a lawful government.

In a recent article, former President Emilio Portes Gil, who ruled Mexico from 1913 to 1920, said that Gen. González had once told him, "I believe that Zapata died in the way he deserved. He was a bandit, and if he were resurrected some day, and I had a way of killing him again, I would do it with pleasure."

The lawsuit, however, has not helped restore that point of view. Instead, it has generated a great deal of new praise for Zapata and much condemnation of Col. Guajardo.

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman



CANAL CLEAN-UP—A British frogman prepares to dive into the Suez Canal beside the wreckage of the Egyptian passenger liner Mersa Sunday at Port Said during the combined American-British-Egyptian effort to clear the canal for international shipping.

Egyptian Warns Israel On Clashes With Syria

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 15 (Reuters)—Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy warned Israel tonight that its military operations against Lebanon and Syria could have far-reaching consequences for Middle East peace efforts.

"Israel, before anyone else, must choose between war and peace," he said in a statement to the Security Council. "The escalation of its military operations on the Syrian front..."

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Mr. Fahmy's warning about a possible Egyptian renewal of hostilities was an amplification of a statement he issued last night warning that "the persistence of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon would have direct, adverse consequences on the chances of peace in the Middle East."

The foreign minister of Egypt holds Israel responsible for the escalation of its military operations on the Syrian front.

Mr. Fahmy said a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

Profits Rise 71% in Year For Oil Firms

NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT)—The 1973 world profits of a representative group of 30 petroleum companies increased 71 percent over the previous year, a Chase Manhattan Bank study shows.

The bank's energy economics division said, in a special report on oil company profits, that "when considered superficially, a 71 percent increase in profits appears excessive."

The bank economists cautioned, however, that "an analysis that is limited solely to the change for a single year is not only foolish, and grossly misleading, but can also be dishonest."

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that a disengagement is still possible despite the fighting on the northern front, disclosing that exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal were even more intense during the days preceding the January disengagement there.

"It's just that the casualties were not reported," he said.

Six Points of Cooperation

Kissinger Offers Plan On World's Economy

From Wire Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 15.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today pledged "a major effort" by the United States to assist developing countries. But he also cautioned them against resorting "to the politics of pressure and threats," the creation of economic blocs and the pushing of national or group claims that would harm the world's economic growth.

"The organization of one group of countries as a bloc will sooner or later produce the organization of the potential victims into a counterblock," he said. "What appeared to be a response to Algerian President Houari Boumediene's advocacy here last week of raw-materials cartels."

Mr. Kissinger made six proposals for international cooperation to solve the world's economic problems:

• Action to insure a more equitable supply of oil and other energy products while preventing an inflationary price spiral. He said that the United States is willing to help producing nations broaden their economic base and will share its technology to help their industrialization.

• Steps to end the cycle of surplus and shortage in raw materials. He proposed "urgent international consideration of restrictions on incentives for the trade in commodities." He said that a panel of experts should survey the earth's renewable and nonrenewable resources and develop a global early-warning system on surpluses and scarcities.

• Creation of a better balance between food production and population growth. The secretary renewed his call for a world food conference, tentatively scheduled for November in Rome. He pledged U.S. support for an international institute that would seek to overcome fertilizer shortages. He said that the United States would boost the amount it spends

to help improve farm technology, increasing the budget from \$256 million to \$675 million this year.

• Efforts to keep poorer nations' economies from being destroyed by dramatic shifts in the supplies and prices of raw materials like oil. He said that the United States welcomed steps taken by oil-producing countries to help poverty-stricken nations and said that aid to underdeveloped areas must continue.

• Greater use of science to meet the problems of unemployment and hunger in the developing nations and to improve birth-control technology. In a global economy of diminishing raw-materials supplies, he said, science and technology are becoming "our most precious resource."

• A new commitment by rich

and poorer nations alike to the development of an open trading system, a reformed monetary system and a positive climate for the free flow of resources, both public and private.

Mr. Kissinger, who addressed the General Assembly as the last of the Big Five powers' representatives to appear at its special three-week session on world economic problems, emphasized the interdependence of nations.

"The great issues of development can no longer be realistically perceived in terms of confrontation between the 'haves' and 'have-nots' or as a struggle over the distribution of static wealth," he told a capacity audience—which included his bride, Coretta Scott King—on Tuesday.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

In Cambodian Bombing

High Court Declines Again To Rule on Nixon's War Power

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 15 (NYT)—The Supreme Court refused today to review a decision upholding President Nixon's right to bomb Cambodia without any authorization from Congress. The vote was unanimous and there was no opinion.

The decision was the latest in a series of occasions on which the high court has dodged answering the question of whether American participation in the war in Southeast Asia was unconstitutional because Congress had never formally declared war.

Without giving any hint of their reasoning, the justices declined to take jurisdiction of a case brought by Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., and four Air Force officers in an effort to establish the legal principle that a president could not declare war on his own authority.

The effect of the high court decision was to leave standing a ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2d Circuit that the legality of the Cambodian operation was a political question not reviewable by the courts and that the initiators of the suit lacked standing.

Appellate Ruling
The Court of Appeals also held that Congress had implicitly acknowledged the legality of the bombing when it ordered the military to end it by Aug. 15, 1973.

The Justice Department had urged the high court to let the lower court ruling stand, because a political question was involved and because no real legal controversy remained once the Cambodian action had been ended.

Rep. Holtzman said that she was "disappointed but not surprised" by the court's action, and expressed regret that the justices had not taken advantage of the opportunity to declare that the president cannot wage war unilaterally.

"The important thing," she said, "is that the court's refusal to take the case does not mean that it approves of the Cambodian bombing or that it found it to be constitutional."

Precedent Decried
Backed by the American Civil Liberties Union, Rep. Holtzman and the Air Force officers insisted that there was an important continuing question of the president's authority involved and that the Appeals Court ruling had set "a disastrous precedent" that should be corrected.

The military plaintiffs in the case were members of B-52 fighter crews who refused to participate in the bombing in May and June of 1973. They argued that they had legal standing in the case.

There were also messages expressing sympathy and support for the President expressing continued "respect and confidence in your integrity" and a \$1 donor who said, "I don't believe you should pay all the taxes you claim you owe." Mr. Nixon owes \$467,000 in back taxes and interest.

Earlier, the White House confirmed that Mr. Nixon has been granted a 60-day extension of today's filing deadline for his 1973 tax return.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren said that the extension was the type "any taxpayer can request."

He said that Mr. Nixon asked for the extension because of the possible effect of the back-tax ruling on his 1973 return.

A legislative committee on taxation ruled April 3 that Mr. Nixon owed taxes for the years 1969-72.

The tax agency disallowed Mr. Nixon's deductions for the gift of his presidential papers to the National Archives and for certain real estate transactions. Mr. Nixon said he would pay the taxes.

because two of them were grounded and a third court-martialed as a result of their action.

Rep. Holtzman won a temporary victory in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn in July when Judge Orrin Judd ruled that Congress had not authorized the Cambodian bombing. The Court of Appeals stayed his ruling pending appeal, however, and that stay was sustained by the Supreme Court until after the bombing was halted on Aug. 14.

Tax Subpoenas
WASHINGTON, April 15 (NYT)—Acting on tax deadline day, the Supreme Court agreed to hear a case brought by Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., and four Air Force officers in an effort to establish the legal principle that a president could not declare war on his own authority.

The effect of the high court decision was to leave standing a ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2d Circuit that the legality of the Cambodian operation was a political question not reviewable by the courts and that the initiators of the suit lacked standing.

Appellate Ruling
The Court of Appeals also held that Congress had implicitly acknowledged the legality of the bombing when it ordered the military to end it by Aug. 15, 1973.

The Justice Department had urged the high court to let the lower court ruling stand, because a political question was involved and because no real legal controversy remained once the Cambodian action had been ended.

Rep. Holtzman said that she was "disappointed but not surprised" by the court's action, and expressed regret that the justices had not taken advantage of the opportunity to declare that the president cannot wage war unilaterally.

"The important thing," she said, "is that the court's refusal to take the case does not mean that it approves of the Cambodian bombing or that it found it to be constitutional."

Precedent Decried
Backed by the American Civil Liberties Union, Rep. Holtzman and the Air Force officers insisted that there was an important continuing question of the president's authority involved and that the Appeals Court ruling had set "a disastrous precedent" that should be corrected.

The military plaintiffs in the case were members of B-52 fighter crews who refused to participate in the bombing in May and June of 1973. They argued that they had legal standing in the case.

There were also messages expressing sympathy and support for the President expressing continued "respect and confidence in your integrity" and a \$1 donor who said, "I don't believe you should pay all the taxes you claim you owe." Mr. Nixon owes \$467,000 in back taxes and interest.

Earlier, the White House confirmed that Mr. Nixon has been granted a 60-day extension of today's filing deadline for his 1973 tax return.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren said that the extension was the type "any taxpayer can request."

He said that Mr. Nixon asked for the extension because of the possible effect of the back-tax ruling on his 1973 return.

A legislative committee on taxation ruled April 3 that Mr. Nixon owed taxes for the years 1969-72.

The tax agency disallowed Mr. Nixon's deductions for the gift of his presidential papers to the National Archives and for certain real estate transactions. Mr. Nixon said he would pay the taxes.

Because of Higher Costs

Fewer Americans Planning Trips to Europe

NEW YORK, April 15 (NAT)—Discouraged by increased air fares, concerned about fuel shortages, deterred by inflation at home and abroad, fewer Americans are planning vacations in Europe this summer.

Instead, they are deciding to spend their time closer to home. "It's not like it was all the other years," said the wife of a New York physician, who declined to give her name. "I've been going to Europe for the last 10 years. This year, I have no plans. I don't know if my husband can afford it. The prices are impossible."

Spokesmen for Air France and Pan American World Airways report that reservations on summer flights to Europe are down from what they were this time last year, and the State Department says that there has been a 10 percent decrease in requests for passports. The ending in January of reduced youth fares on international flights may be a factor in the decline.

Although airline spokesmen and travel agencies say that the drop in reservations may simply indicate that people are planning summer trips closer to departure time, many veteran travelers who were interviewed say they have no intention of going to Europe this season.

"Europe is just not the bargain it used to be," said Marc Gershwin, a New York stockbroker. "I'd like to go to a place like Greece with my wife and son this summer, but I don't know what the dollar is going to be worth when I get there."

While the dollar is stronger in Europe than it was at this time last year, many people expressed concern over inflation abroad.

"Sure, you're getting twice as much for your dollar as last summer. But that's one-half of what you got for it two years ago," said a New York businessman, who declined to give his name.

The dollar buys approximately 7 percent more French francs and 8 percent more Italian lire than it did this time last year. But because of inflation, banking officials estimate that purchases now cost 11 percent more in France and 13 percent more in Italy.

The air fare to Europe has gone up 23 percent in the last year, and travelers say this is a major deterrent to vacationing abroad. The lowest round-trip ticket between New York and London—an excursion plan requiring a minimum stay abroad of 22 days and a maximum of 45 days—was \$332 in 1973; this year it will cost \$413. If a proposed 5 to 8 percent fare increase, now under discussion, is approved, the cost might be as high as \$447.

Excursion fare The round-trip excursion fare to Mexico City from New York is \$264. The excursion fare from New York to Montego Bay, Jamaica, is \$308.

A spokesman for the Mexican National Tourist Council said Mexico anticipates 12 percent more American tourists this summer. The British Tourist Authority and the French Government Tourist Office declined to speculate on the coming season. However, there appears to be concern.

France has reportedly doubled its tourism promotion budget in the United States this year. In 1973, Americans accounted for 14 percent of all visitors to France.

Britain, which last year depended on Americans for 23 percent of its tourist business, is also making an extra advertising effort.



A SERIOUS STREAK—Israeli soldier sprinting from a shower toward his battle position on 130-mm gun during one of the many artillery exchanges that took place yesterday on the Golan Heights in Israeli-occupied Syria.

Demand Right to Leave

Jews in Damascus Reportedly Protested Killing of 4 Women

By Henry Kamm

PARIS (NYT)—About 1,000 Damascus Jews are reportedly protesting to have streamed out of the ghetto to which they are confined to demonstrate last month against the slaying of four young Jewish women attempting to cross into Lebanon.

A similar number of Syrians, most of them believed to be Christians, were reported to have joined the demonstration in the center of Damascus. The Jewish demonstrators shouted demands

that they be allowed to leave Syria.

Since 1947 the Syrian government has refused to allow Jews to emigrate and has subjected the country's Jews, who number between 4,000 and 5,000, to restrictions and mistreatment.

The demonstration was only the second of its kind—the first in Damascus occurred in August, 1972. In the view of expert sources, it represented a kind of release from the terror that has affected the 2,000-or-so Damascus Jews since the Mideast war in October.

Bodies Delivered

Following the demonstration, which took place in the first week of March after the burial of the four women, Syrian authorities delivered to the Jewish community of Damascus the bodies of two young men missing for six months in a similar attempt to flee the country.

The two were identified as Natan Shiga, 18 years old, and Kasam Abdel, 20. The women whose slaying has been announced by the Syrian authorities, were Eva Saad, 18, and three sisters, Tadi Zebah, 22, Laura, 23, and Farah, 24.

The Syrian announcement described the slaying of the women, whose bodies were delivered to their mothers in a sack, as the work of a band of four "murderers and smugglers"—two Jews and two Moslems who were said to have conspired.

Reliable sources reported that the women had left Damascus by car with two Moslems who were supposed to guide them across the border. The men forced them into a cave in the mountainous border region, according to the account, and robbed, raped and killed them. A finger of one of the girls was chopped off, presumably to remove a ring.

Reporting on the atmosphere of fear, sources who were in Damascus during and after the October war said that Jews had remained in their homes during the 18 days of the war, rarely venturing to the edge of the ghetto to buy food.

After the fighting ended, Palestinian refugees who for years have been assaulting Jews on the street were frequently joined by Syrians who claimed revenge against the Jews for Syrian casualties caused by Israel.

As a result, the Jews of Damascus walk the streets even more rarely than before the war and many go to work only occasionally. The desire to leave the country, according to the sources, has become the almost exclusive subject of conversation.

Court Rejects Suit on War

(Continued from Page 1)

today to rule on a key investigative practice of the Internal Revenue Service in tracking down tax fraud.

Involved is "the right of the IRS to issue a summons as a means of discovering the identity of a person who may have cheated on his taxes."

The IRS brought the issue to the highest court after the 8th U.S. Court of Appeals, ruling in a Kentucky case, held that the tax agency had no power to issue such summonses.

For instance, the Middlesboro, Ky., bank deposited \$40,000 with the Federal Reserve, and the IRS issued a summons to the bank's vice-president to find out who owned the money.

The summons authority of the IRS, the appeals court said, "presupposes that the IRS has already identified the person in whom it is interested as a taxpayer before proceeding."

In other decisions: • The court agreed to consider whether a person charged with selling obscene magazines may refuse to produce them in court on grounds of self-incrimination.

• The court agreed to consider whether the rights of two Arkansas teenagers were violated when they were suspended from school after spiking a punch bowl at a home-economics party.

• The court let stand a California Supreme Court decision that the note of demonstrators is protected by the First Amendment's free-speech provisions, even if it intentionally disturbs the peace.



DUG IN—An Israeli position on Mount Hermon, with the Syrian valley stretching out below.

Strategic Mount Hermon Serves as 'Eyes of Israel'

TEL AVIV, April 15 (Reuters)—Mount Hermon, the scene for the last three days of some of the fiercest fighting between Israeli and Syrian troops since the October war, is a rugged, snow-covered mountain at the northern end of the Golan Heights. The mountain straddles Syria and Lebanon, offering great strategic advantages.

In a comment on its importance, an Israeli military analyst, reserve Maj. Gen. Haim Herzog, described it as being like a "knife edge" on the border.

It has three wind-swept rocky peaks, the highest to the north, reaching 2,814 meters. The peaks provide views over Damascus, to the east, the Palestinian guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon, to the west, and on a clear day, as far to the southwest as Israel's northern port of Haifa.

Israel took the eastern side of the southern lowest peak, with an adjacent slope, during the 1967 war. It set up a key observation post there.

The Syrians recaptured the peak in a helicopter raid in the opening minutes of the October war, and many of the 60 Israeli prisoners of war still in Syrian hands were captured there.

In one of the most bitter fights of the October war, Israel retook the peak and pressed on to take two Syrian positions higher up, claiming the eastern side of all the peaks by the time of the Oct. 22 ceasefire.

The western slopes remain in Lebanese hands.

The Israelis believe the Syrians want the peaks back both for prestige and strategic reasons—an Israeli soldier has described the area as "the eyes of Israel."

Beirut Asks 'Efficient Means' By UN to Halt Israeli Raids

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 15 (AP)—Lebanon urged the Security Council today to take "appropriate and efficient means" to stop Israel from raiding Lebanese territory, declaring that a mere condemnation will be met with Israeli "indifference and contempt."

But Foreign Minister Fouad Naffah of Lebanon did not specify what action should be taken in response to the Israeli raid Tuesday night on six Lebanese villages.

Israel said the raid was in retaliation for the terrorist attack on Kiyat Shemona in Israel Thursday, in which 18 Israelis and the three Arab attackers were killed.

"It is up to Lebanon to prevent the use of its territory for attacks against Israel," declared Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah. "If the Lebanese government permits Lebanon to become a lawless gangland, it is obvious that its neighbors will treat it as a gangland."

"Palestinian People" Mr. Naffah countered by saying that if Israel wants to stop violence, "only one way is possible—to recognize the legitimate and inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people."

Under the UN Charter, the council may call on UN member countries to apply economic sanctions, sever diplomatic relations or cut various other forms of communications.

Diplomatic observers said it would be unlikely such severe measures would be taken. But diplomatic sources have predicted that the council will approve a condemnation of Israel if the issue comes to a vote later this week.

A spokesman for the United States told newsmen that, if Israel is condemned, the condemnation would have to be balanced—in other words, general enough to cover terrorist acts by Palestinian guerrillas.

Mr. Tekoah told the council that Israel does not expect an "equitable attitude" from the Security Council because of an "inherent parliamentary imbalance" in the UN on Middle East issues.

"Innocent Victims" "We have come to the Security Council to pay tribute to the innocent victims of Arab terrorism," he said. "Their blood is our blood. Their blood is the blood of every Israeli, of every Jew, of every decent human being."

As for Israel's retaliation, Mr. Tekoah said: "It is to be noted that the Israeli action was directed not against terrorist bases on Lebanese soil, but against the houses of known terrorist collaborators, including homes of villagers in which the murderers had stopped over on their way to Kiyat Shemona . . .

"If Lebanon tramples all law into dust, it cannot invoke the protection of law. If Lebanon discards its obligations of civilized international conduct, it cannot expect considerate conduct toward it by others."

Spassky and Karpov Draw in 17 Moves MOSCOW, April 15 (AP)—Russians Boris Spassky and Anatoly Karpov played to a draw today in the second game of their semifinal match of the World Chess-chess Tournament in Leningrad.

The brief game, only 17 moves, left former world champion Spassky with a 1-0 lead from his first-game victory over his 22-year-old opponent. Four victories are needed to advance.

In the other semifinal, played in Odessa, Soviet masters Tigran Petrosian and Viktor Korchnoi ended their second game in a draw on the 31st move. Petrosian won the first game.

Soviet Ships to Algiers MOSCOW, April 15 (UPI)—Three Soviet Navy ships will pay a five-day visit to Algiers starting tomorrow, the Tass news agency said today.

Growth Plan Is Given UN By Kissinger

Nations' Cooperation Sought on Six Points

(Continued from Page 1)

Nancy—in the General Assembly chamber. "If the strong attempt to impose their views, they will do so at the cost of justice and thus provoke upheaval," Mr. Kissinger said. "If the weak resort to pressure, they will do so at the cost of world prosperity and thus provoke despair."

Discussing the sharp rise in petroleum prices, the American diplomat said: "No nation has an interest in prices that can set off an inflationary spiral which in time reduces income for all."

He noted that the price of fertilizer had risen in direct proportion to that of oil, putting the fertilizer price beyond the reach of many of the poorest nations and contributing to worldwide food shortages.

A comprehension by producers and consumers of their mutual needs is essential, Mr. Kissinger said. "All nations share so much interest in agreeing on a level of prices which contributes to an expanding world economy and which can be sustained," he declared.

The principles that apply to energy apply as well to general problems of raw materials, he continued.

He said that it was tempting to think of cartels of raw-material producers to negotiate for higher prices, but that such a course could have serious consequences for all countries.

"Large price increases coupled with production restrictions involve potential disaster—global inflation followed by global recession from which no nation could escape," he told the 123-nation assembly.

"Commodity producers will discover that they are by no means insulated from the consequences of their restrictions on supply or the escalation of prices."

"A recession in the industrialized countries sharply reduces demand," he went on. "Unconscious price rises for raw materials accelerate the transition to alternatives."

"And as they pursue industrialization, raw-material producers will ultimately pay for exorbitant commodity prices by the increased costs of the goods they must import. Thus, the optimum price is one that can be maintained over the longest period at the level that assures the highest real income."

"Only through cooperation between consumers and producers can such a price be determined."

Phnom Penh Hit By Red Rockets For Third Day

PHNOM PENH, April 15 (AP)—For the third day in a row, Khmer Rouge guerrillas fired Chinese-built rockets into Phnom Penh today, the last day of the festive three-day Cambodian new year.

Six 107-mm rockets were fired, killing one person and wounding five, the Cambodian command reported.

Three rockets landed in the road in front of President Lon Nol's residence, wounding three persons, police said.

In other warfare, a government position on Krabei Krom Island was abandoned before dawn by the position's 100 defenders, field reports said.

It was the fifth government position to fall to insurgent forces south of Takhmau in the last 10 days.

In South Vietnam, Communist troops forced government units to evacuate a Central Highlands base, the second base to be overrun in the area in three days, military sources said.

The newspaper of President Nguyen Van Thieu's Democratic party said that, if the trend continued, it would be an invitation to the Communists to try to move against towns along the coast. "If we let them do this, the war will never end," it said.

Tape Recording On Abortion Halts Sermon

MUNICH, April 15 (AP)—A loudspeaker blaring tape-recorded pro-abortion statements interrupted the Easter Sunday sermon here of Julius Cardinal Döpfner, the pope's spokesman.

The apparatus was hidden behind the main altar at the Liebfrauen Cathedral and was triggered by a time clock set to go off during the sermon, the police said. The cardinal had to interrupt his sermon until the loudspeaker could be turned off. Resuming, Cardinal Döpfner denounced the "sinner action" by proponents of free abortion.

The police said they were looking for the stunt's perpetrators, as well as for persons who painted pro-abortion slogans on churches in the Munich areas yesterday.



Pan Am Country.

Wherever you're going in the world, we can take you. And we can look after you from the day you plan your trip until the day we bring you home. You see, Pan Am flies to more than 100 cities in over 65 lands and offers more tours than any other airline in the world.

We have over 195 offices on six continents to serve you, a worldwide communications system to make all your reservations for you—reservations for dinner in our 747 First Class dining room, for the hotel of your choice, and your car rental. And in 19 countries

Pan Am's World Rent-a-Car System can provide you with the latest models.

And best of all, wherever you go in the world, you'll find Pan Am people to help you along—with all the know-how and experience it takes to make this the trip of a lifetime.

Next time you fly out into the world, fly with us. See your Travel Agent or Pan Am. We know our way around.

PAN AM
The world's most experienced airline.

هكذا من الأصل

Slips by Agnew, Helms

Cuts Sought by CIA in Exposé Seen Mostly as Face-Saving

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP).—The Central Intelligence Agency tried to censor, from a forthcoming book about the agency, the CIA's role in the Vietnam War, the then Vice President Spiro Agnew and Richard Helms, who was then CIA chief, that seemed to betray ignorance of foreign affairs, a New York publisher has disclosed.

The CIA demanded last year that 339 passages be cut from the book, "The CIA and the World," written by Victor Marchetti, a former agency employee, and John Marks, a former State Department employee. But a federal judge ruled that the publishers, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., can bring it out with only 27 cuts despite the government's contention that publication would injure the national defense.

As disclosed by Knopf, how-

ever, some of the other earlier cuts that were demanded seem merely embarrassing to the agency or the Nixon administration, such as a description of a cabinet-level meeting held by the President.

"Rhodesia, Ted"

"Vice President . . . Agnew gave an impassioned speech on how the South Africans, now that they had recently declared their independence, were not about to be pushed around, and he went on to compare South Africa to the United States in its infant days. Finally, the President leaned over to Agnew and said gently, 'You mean Rhodesia, don't you, Ted?'"

Another deleted passage, which referred to Mr. Helms at a National Security Council meeting in 1969, went as follows: "His otherwise flawless performance was marred only by his mispronunciation of 'Malagasy' (formerly Madagascar) when referring to the young republic."

The CIA's blue pencil also affected disclosures in the book that are reported in the current issue of Time magazine, and were characterized as "doubtless authentic" by an intelligence expert in Washington yesterday.

Time says the book recounts that, in the 1960s, the agency helped the government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru to crush a local insurgent movement by building a jungle military installation and recruiting an anti-guerrilla unit.

Bolivian Operation

Several others of the original cuts, as reported by Knopf, involved assertions that the CIA had sent "special operations" personnel to Bolivia "to assist local forces in dealing with the rebel movement." The book also reports that a CIA operative tried in vain to persuade Bolivian authorities not to execute Ernesto (Che) Guevara, the rebel leader. Knopf, the co-authors and the government have all filed notices of appeal since the March ruling that reduced the cuts to 27. The government, under pressure from opposing lawyers, had previously reduced its original list of 339 passages by half that number—including the ones now disclosed.

The legal status of the remaining deletions is unclear, pending further legal action, and Knopf fears that lack of time will require that these passages be left out of the first edition of the book, which is to come out in June.

Senators to Get 'Plumbers' File On Pentagon Spy

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—Two senior members of the Senate Armed Services Committee will review a White House report on alleged Pentagon spying on Henry Kissinger.

Chairman John Stennis, D-Miss., said he has named Senators Stuart Symington, D-Mo., and Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., to review the report, which was prepared by David Young Jr., former White House aide, who was head of the "plumbers" investigative unit.

The report, said to be more than 1,000 pages long, gives Mr. Young's account of the White House investigation into the activities of Navy Yeoman Charles Radford, who allegedly turned over to his Navy superiors classified documents obtained from Mr. Kissinger's White House office.

The study also is said to concern itself with leaks of National Security Council documents to syndicated columnist Jack Anderson. Sen. Stennis said the committee obtained it after extensive negotiations with the White House.

Mr. Young was Mr. Kissinger's speechwriting secretary before becoming head of the plumbers. He was granted immunity from prosecution by U.S. Judge John Sirica in return for his testimony about the plumbers.

District That Nixon Visited to Vote Today

SAGINAW, Mich., April 15 (AP).—Michigan's 8th District will elect a new congressman tomorrow in a special election that may have a psychological effect on President Nixon's future.

Although many voters in the district insist that Mr. Nixon's visit last Wednesday will not influence their choice, the outcome is certain to be cited as evidence either of support for, or opposition to, the President, who is battling to avoid impeachment by the House.

Two More Whites Shot by Black in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15 (AP).—The shootings of white persons on the streets of this city have claimed their 18th and 19th victims, and the police said today they were without clues in the five-month series of unprovoked attacks.

The police were searching for a black man with a distinctive gold tooth who opened fire on two white teenagers last night. In each of the 17 shootings, the victim was approached by a black man who opened fire with no warning and for no apparent reason.

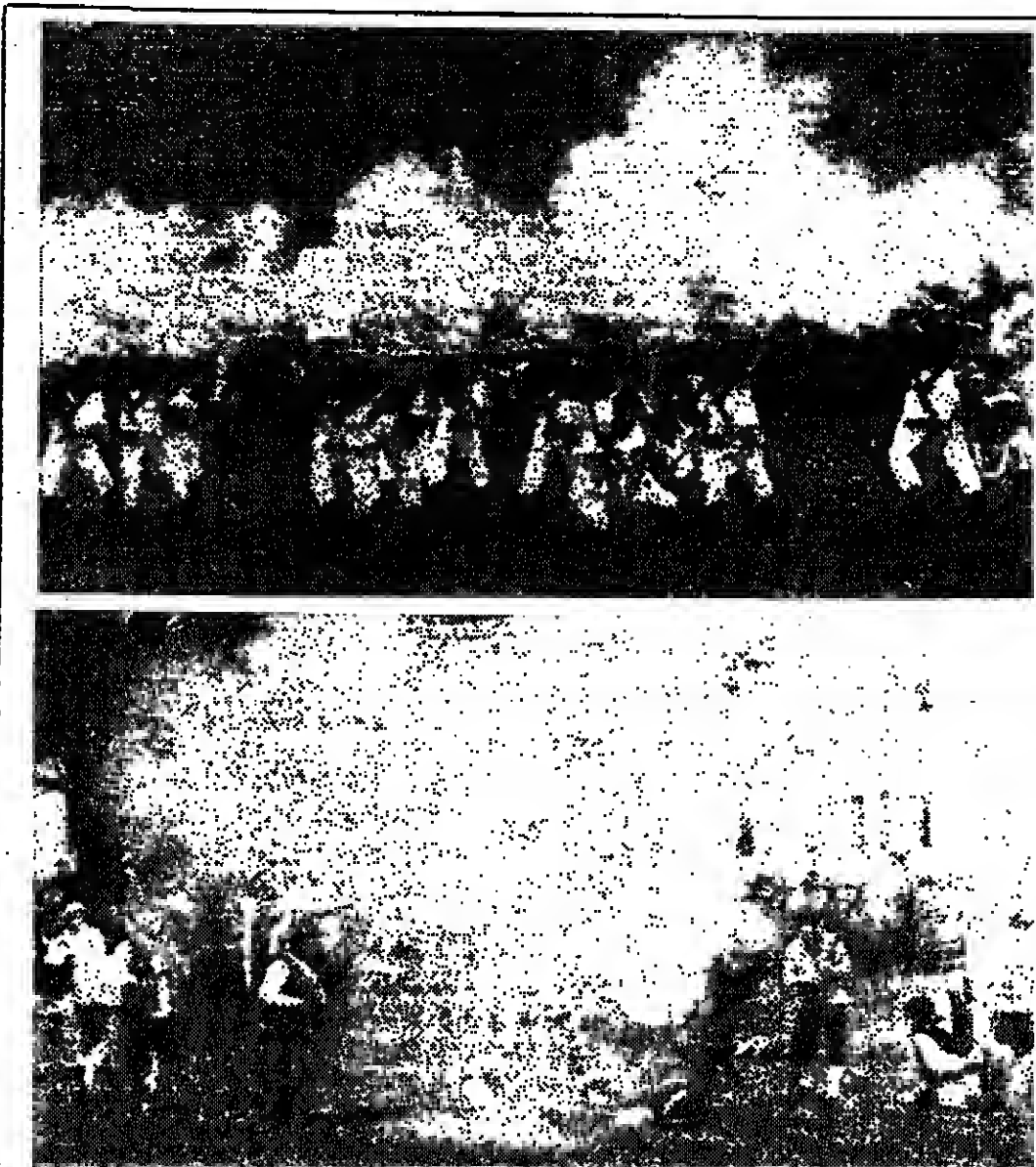
Ward Anderson, 38, and Terry White, 15, of San Francisco were reported in satisfactory condition after surgery. The police said a black man, about 30, pumped two shots into each of the teenagers as they were hitchhiking at a bus stop.

The shootings that began Nov. 23 have claimed 11 dead and six wounded. Many persons have been afraid to venture out alone at night in the area where the shooting occurred.

All the victims have been shot on the street by a gunman who made no robbery attempt. In each case, the gunman was black, the victim was white, and there was no apparent motive.

Air France Strike Ending

PARIS, April 15 (Reuters).—Only the Air France flight took off from Orly Airport today as a strike by pilots and flight engineers began its seventh day. The strike is due to end at midnight tomorrow, but pilots of the domestic Air Inter airline and the privately run UTA company are to decide on Wednesday whether to strike.



BIRTH OF A NATION—British "troops" (top) firing at "Minutemen" yesterday in Lexington, Mass., in re-enactment of first Revolutionary War skirmish 199 years ago.

'Most Terrible Experience of My Life'

Humphrey at Work After Tumor Treatment

By Roy Reed

WASHINGTON, April 15 (NYT).—Sen. Hubert Humphrey has resumed a full schedule of work, travel and speechmaking after "the most terrible experience of my life."

In November and December, the Minnesota Democrat underwent six weeks of daily treatment by heat X-ray for a possible cancer of the bladder. The treatment left him exhausted, physically and spiritually.

He will return to Bethesda Naval Hospital April 25 to learn whether the radiation therapy arrested the small tumors that

were the source of his doctors' concern.

Sen. Humphrey discussed his illness and treatment in detail during a long interview in the Senate dining room.

Later, Sen. Humphrey was asked how he feels about the Vietnam war.

"We miscalculated,"

"Like many things in our national life, we miscalculated," he said. "We overestimated our ability to control events, which is one of the great dangers of a great power. Power tends to be a substitute for judgment and wisdom."

"I can't help but feel that in those postwar years (World War II), that the tremendous power of America and its development—economic—that we really saw ourselves in almost God-like proportions. And the president of the United States obviously found himself affected by that."

But, he said, it may be too early to know whether American involvement was a mistake. "What would it have been like had we not gone there?" he said. "As I look at it, our relationships with China today are in part due to the fact that we were there. I think the Chinese undoubtedly would have overwhelmed that whole area with their ideological advances."

He recalled a visit he had with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1966, when she was publicly condemning the United States for being in Vietnam.

"She and her ministers privately told me that it was absolutely essential that we were there," he said. "Because without us being there, China would be a menace that no one could control. That's all they could see, was China."

Referring to the late President Lyndon Johnson, he said, "I think that his greatest problem, with Johnson, was his military people advised him that, 'If you'll just give us more troops,

Mr. President, we can do it.' And when the time comes and the records are opened, you will see that Hubert Humphrey kept saying to the administration, 'This is essentially a political war. This will never be decided on the battlefield. It will have to be decided in a political context, through negotiation, through the training of the people in South Vietnam to run their own affairs, through new political alignments.'"

"I felt that was it, but I never said that we should just get out of there and just leave them to themselves. Because I consider the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese as outright aggressors. I never considered them Christian Endeavor social workers, like some of my buddies did."

Color, Weight Normal

Sen. Humphrey, who will be 63 May 27, does not look much different from the way he looked five years ago. His color is good and his weight appears normal.

The senator has had to have several pinhead-sized benign tumors removed from his bladder since 1966. Last September, his physicians noticed a renewed growth of the tumors. One had begun to penetrate the membrane of his bladder, he said.

"They took it out," he said. "And if you were a pessimist, you might say that it had the signs of malignancy. But if you were not—the doctors were not sure. There was a split decision about it."

Surgery on other tumors would have been difficult, he said, and he and his physicians decided to try radiation first. He said the rate of cure by X-ray was 80 to 85 percent.

Kennedy Starts Tour of Capitals In East Europe

BUCHAREST, April 15 (UPI).—Sen. Edward Kennedy arrived here today to begin a fact-finding swing through Eastern Europe.

Sen. Kennedy, accompanied by his wife, Joan, came from Frankfurt, where he made a stopover on the trip from the United States. While there, he visited U.S. troops at their barracks in Friedberg.

Diplomatic sources said he would probably meet President Nicolae Ceausescu tomorrow, although no official schedule was released for the 24-hour visit.

The Kennedys are scheduled to continue their tour by going to neighboring Yugoslavia tomorrow for two days and talks with President Tito.

They will meet their two children in Belgrade before traveling on to Moscow for talks with Communist party general secretary Leonid Brezhnev.

Indonesia Volcano Active

JAKARTA, April 15 (AP).—Sixteen thousand persons from the island of Siau in North Sulawesi are to be evacuated because of increased activity of He Awu Karanteng volcano, the Antara news agency reported today.

More Than Twice Police Estimates

Survey Questions Crime Figures in U.S. Cities

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—Crime in the nation's five largest cities is more than twice as high as police figures show, according to a government study. The survey disclosed a crime rate five times as high as police figures in Philadelphia, almost three times as high in Chicago, Detroit and Los Angeles, and slightly more than twice as high in New York.

The study, conducted by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the Census Bureau, showed that 68 of every 1,000 Detroit residents are likely to be victims of serious crime.

The rates were 63 per 1,000 for Philadelphia, 56 per 1,000 for Chicago, 33 per 1,000 for Los Angeles and 36 per 1,000 for New York.

8 Smaller Cities

For eight smaller cities, the rates were 48 for every 1,000 questioned in Atlanta, 46 in Baltimore, 54 in Cleveland, 43 in Dallas, 67 in Denver, 47 in Newark, 59 in Portland, Ore., and 42 in St. Louis.

New York City, which has long endured international notoriety as a city of crime, was the least violent of all 19 American cities surveyed.

The findings show that not only do New Yorkers have a significantly smaller chance of being raped, robbed or assaulted than do residents of the 12 other large cities, but also that households in New York were far less likely to be burglarized.

Results of the study, made public last night, carry "a strong message of public apathy toward its criminal justice institutions bordering on contempt," said LEAA administrator Donald Sant-

ucci. "The crime survey results demonstrate that in an astounding number of instances Americans simply do not think it is worthwhile to report to public authorities that they have been the victims of criminal acts," he added.

The report is the second stemming from a \$10-million research project to measure the extent of crime with interviewing techniques developed by census takers. The earlier report suggested that crime was twice as high as reported in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Newark, Dallas, St. Louis, Denver and Portland, Ore.

Suburbs Excluded

In the latest study, about 150 interviewers questioned persons in about 25,000 households and 10,000 businesses in each of the five largest cities. The survey excluded the suburbs of those cities. It also excluded visitors and city workers who live elsewhere.

The interviews were conducted in early 1973. Those questioned were asked whether they had been raped, robbed, burglarized or assaulted during 1972 and if so, whether they had reported the crime to police. They were questioned extensively about details of criminal incidents and their reasons for not reporting crimes.

Of those who did not report personal crime, 34 percent said they did not because of lack of proof or they felt "nothing could be done." Twenty-eight percent did not consider the crime important enough to report, and lesser percentages said the "police would not want to be bothered." It was too inconvenient, it was a personal matter or they were afraid of reprisal.

The figures ran about the same for those who chose not to report household burglaries and larcenies.

For the five larger cities, the report showed a total of 3.1 million crimes committed in 1972.

The LEAA cautiously compared that figure with the 1.1 million total listed in the FBI uniform crime reports, the only other collection of national crime statistics. The FBI figures are a compilation of statistics reported by local police agencies and have been widely criticized as inaccurate and subject to political manipulation.

3-Month Wounded Knee Trial Is Also Turning Into a Siege

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 15 (AP).—The Wounded Knee trial, which has been under way for more than three months, has been as unpredictable as the occupation of the small Indian reservation last year and already has taken more time than the 71-day incident.

"Something new seems to come up every day," U.S. District Court Judge Fred Nichol remarked during a recent session. It took a month to pick a jury, a month of testimony from 25 government witnesses, and four weeks of special hearings, with the jury excused to hear defense charges of an illegal wiretap at a roadblock phone. An illegal wiretap could result in a dismissal of the charges.

To Dennis Banks and Russell Means, accused of ringleader roles in the armed occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D., it is the government that is on trial. "I think we have proven what we said in our opening remarks, that the government was guilty of illegal acts prior to and during Wounded Knee," Mr. Banks said in an interview.

Mr. Banks and Mr. Means are the first two of six leaders of the occupation to face trial. The charges in 10-count indictments include larceny, burglary, assault on federal officers, illegal possession of firearms, property damage and conspiracy.

The siege began the night of Feb. 27, 1973, when more than 200 armed members and followers of the American Indian Movement took over the village of 400

residents on the Pine Ridge Reservation in southwestern South Dakota.

The occupation continued until May 8. Two of the insurgents were killed, and at least nine persons, including a U.S. marshal and an FBI agent, were wounded.

The trial of Mr. Banks and Mr. Means was moved from Sioux Falls, S.D., to St. Paul on a change-of-venue request by the defendants, who claimed their case would be prejudiced in South Dakota.

A defense motion filed in mid-March accused the government of illegally monitoring the lone telephone into Wounded Knee. Defense attorneys claimed that conversations they had with their clients were overheard by the government, and made it impossible for Mr. Means and Mr. Banks to get a fair trial.

The defense also accused the government of withholding evidence, and it was disclosed that the government had 315,000 pieces of evidence in the Wounded Knee case. Judge Nichol ordered the Justice Department to open its files to defense attorneys.

Mr. Banks and Mr. Means, who are free on \$105,200 and \$42,600 bonds, respectively, also have been excused during the hearings.

Mr. Banks, a Minnesota Chippewa who celebrated his 42d birthday Saturday, spends much of his time working at the AIM national office here.

Raising Funds

Mr. Means, 34, is an Ojibwa Sioux and native of the Pine Ridge Reservation. He has been touring the country, raising money for the defense.

Although Mr. Banks and Mr. Means do not disclose AIM finances, they claim substantial support from churches. The National Council of Churches and the United Methodist Church are among agencies that "are pulling us out of the hole from week to week," Mr. Banks said.

He said that mail sometimes brings in as much as \$700 in a day from supporters and that the National Council of Churches furnished about \$60,000 in bail money for several Wounded Knee defendants.

Democrats Lead GOP in Survey on Peace, Economy

PRINCETON, N.J., April 15 (UPI).—More voters see Democrats better able than Republicans to maintain the nation's prosperity and keep it out of a third world war, according to the latest Gallup Poll.

The Republicans' rating on the prosperity issue in the latest poll was 19 points below their rating in 1973.

In the latest poll, 49 percent of those questioned said the Democrats were better able to keep the country prosperous. Nineteen percent favored the Republicans, 14 percent said they saw no difference between the parties and 18 percent gave no opinion. In the 1972 poll, the Republicans were favored 36 to 35 percent.

On the peace issue, the Democrats had a 33 percent to 24 percent edge in the latest poll. Nineteen percent said there was no difference between the parties, and 24 percent offered no opinion. The Republicans had a 32 percent to 28 percent edge over the Democrats in the 1972 poll.

PARIS' LEADING TAX-FREE SHOPPING CENTER

MICHEL SWISS

16 Rue de la Paix - Paris-2e
Phone: 073-60-36

ALL PERFUMES, BAGS, SCARVES AND NOVELTY GIFTS

Mail order service. Wrapped and delivered to you anywhere in the world

MAXIMUM DISCOUNT

Wants to Be a Small-Town Lawyer

Downey, Freed by China, Now at Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 15 (AP).—After almost 2 years in a Chinese prison, John Downey is finally pursuing his ambition of becoming a small-town lawyer and he says he is happy with his life.

Thirteen months ago, Mr. Downey, the last American prisoner of the Korean War, was released by the Chinese. Now, at 43, he is a first-year student at Harvard Law School.

"I'm really pretty content with my life now," he said in an interview published yesterday in the Boston Globe. "Gosh, when I think of some of the business problems or troubles supporting a family that men my age have, I feel as free as a bird."

Mr. Downey was shot down over Manchuria on Nov. 29, 1950, and was sentenced to life imprisonment on espionage charges. He was released March 12, 1973, after President Nixon acknowledged that Mr. Downey had worked for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Downey is robust and alert and plays football on the law



John Downey

school team. His hair is fashionably long and he wears wire-rimmed glasses. He says his goal had there not been a war, would

have been the tranquil life of a small-town lawyer.

The prison years were a "pretty boring time," Mr. Downey said. "In my heart, I always—well, nearly always—knew I'd get out. I just had a hunch I'd return."

Mr. Downey said he passed the time reading newspaper clippings, listening to the radio and studying. "I think I was better informed about things going on in America than I am now, especially sports," he said. "They gave us all kinds of sports articles to read."

He read English and American novels and taught himself to speak Russian, French and a little Chinese. His only companions were occasional American prisoners and his Chinese guards.

His mother, Mary Downey, a New Britain, Conn., schoolteacher, and his younger brother William were allowed to visit him five times during the 21 years.

Mr. Downey refuses to talk about what his mission was when he was shot down.

9 Convenient Holiday Inns in Benelux.

That's accommodating. That's Holiday Inn.

BELGIUM: Brugge, Brussels, Liège, Tournai, Ghent (Opening soon).

LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS: Amsterdam-Leiden, Eindhoven, Utrecht. Over 50 European Holiday Inns in all.

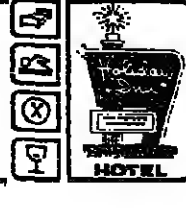
For free, fast reservations through our Holiday® Reservation System call your travel agent, or the nearest Holiday Inn or Holiday Inn Reservation Office.

Belgium—Brussels Tel: 20.48.24 Great Britain—London Tel: 01.930.0922

France—Paris Tel: 267.41.08 S. Africa—Johannesburg Tel: 21.20.11

Germany—Frankfurt Tel: 291274 Switzerland—Zürich Tel: 70.00.16

Holiday Inn. The most accommodating people in the world.



Obituaries

Paul Schoenstein, Pulitzer-Prize Editor

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Paul Schoenstein, 71, a Pulitzer Prize-winning newspaperman and the nearly legendary last managing editor of the New York Journal-American, died here yesterday.

Mr. Schoenstein, after the demise of the Journal-American to 1966 and a stint as managing editor of its successor, the short-lived World Journal Tribune, continued until his death as a consultant to the Hearst Corp.

As city editor of the Journal-American since 1938 and managing editor since 1961, Mr. Schoenstein used his resourcefulness and imagination to develop major stories from the inside. He once planted a reporter, posing as an inmate, inside a New York State hospital to expose conditions there. The story led to major reforms.

A reporter-photographer team under his guidance infiltrated the German-American Bund to produce a dramatic series of stories that helped the Federal Bureau of Investigation break the bund.

Mad Bomber
The capture of George Metesky, the mad bomber who had terrorized the city for 16 years, was attributed to the efforts of Mr. Schoenstein and Seymour Berkson, the newspaper's publisher.

after Metesky had entered into a correspondence with the Journal-American. Metesky served 16 years in prison and was released last year.

Mr. Schoenstein served as a Pulitzer Prize juror and as a guest lecturer at the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism. He was a governor of the Society of the Scribners, an organization of veteran newspapermen.

Thomas Munro

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Thomas Munro, 77, a leading

Slides Kill 3 Sherpas
Guiding RAF Climbers

KATHMANDU, Nepal, April 15 (AP)—Three Sherpa guides for a British Royal Air Force expedition, climbing the 28,123-foot Dhaulagiri-4, were killed by avalanches yesterday near their base camp, a radio message to the Foreign Ministry here said yesterday.

It said that a fourth Sherpa was injured seriously, but it did not mention the 21 British mountaineers. Officials here therefore assumed that none of the Britons was injured. The message did not mention the altitude of the base camp. The team hopes to reach the summit in mid-May.

art scholar and writer on aesthetics, died yesterday in Sarasota, Fla., where he had lived after his academic retirement in 1967.

Mr. Munro, the author of co-author of a score of books on art, aesthetics and philosophy, was a founder and the first president of the American Society for Esthetics. For 27 years, he edited the Journal of Esthetics and Art Criticism.

He was curator of education at the Cleveland Museum, and professor of art at Western Reserve University from 1931 to 1967, and had served as an advisor on arts and aesthetics to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

His books included "Scientific Method in Esthetics," "Oriental Esthetics" and "Form and Style in the Arts."

Oliver N. Quayle

HANOVER, N. H., April 15 (AP)—Pollster Oliver N. Quayle, 52, died last night in Mary Hitchcock Hospital after suffering a heart attack in his home.

Mr. Quayle formed Oliver Quayle & Co. in 1960 after working with Eino Roper & Associates from 1953 to 1958 and Louis Harris & Associates from 1958 to 1960.

He organized surveys for President Lyndon Johnson in 1964 and for two 1968 Democratic presidential contenders from Minnesota, Eugene McCarthy, then a senator, and Sen. Hubert Humphrey, then Vice-President.

Mr. Quayle was married to a woman who died in 1965. He had two children, a son and a daughter.

A military court sentenced Subandrio to death in 1966 for his part in an attempted Communist coup in 1965.

Harustati Subandrio

JAKARTA, Indonesia, April 15 (AP)—Harustati Subandrio, 56, the wife of a former foreign minister, died today of kidney disease.

A relative told newsmen that Subandrio, who has been in prison in West Java for eight years, was at his wife's bedside when she died. The source would not say whether he was sent back to jail.

A military court sentenced Subandrio to death in 1966 for his part in an attempted Communist coup in 1965.



CLOSE SUPPORT—Jacqueline (left) and Valerie-Anne Giscard d'Estaing, daughters of the French Finance Minister, in front of their father's presidential campaign poster.

Fouchet Leaves Race in France, Backs Chaban

PARIS, April 15 (UPI)—Christian Fouchet, one of the four Gaullist candidates for the presidency of France, left the race today and gave his support to the official Gaullist nominee, Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

"I will not be a divisive factor. I have decided with resolution and without emotion to withdraw my candidacy in favor of Jacques Chaban-Delmas," Mr. Fouchet said at a news conference.

Political sources said that Mr. Fouchet, a pillar of Gaullist orthodoxy, would not bring a significant number of votes to Mr. Chaban-Delmas, but his move would help to heal the splits in conservative ranks.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas and his main Gaullist rival, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and Jean Royer, conservative favorite of many businessmen, ignored a call from influential Gaullists to withdraw from the race and allow one man to carry the Gaullist standard.

The first round of voting for a successor to President Georges Pompidou, who died April 2, will be held May 5. Deadline for candidates is midnight tomorrow.

Expects 1% - 2% of Vote
French Ecologist Campaigns For Presidency From Boat

By Aline Mosby

PARIS, April 15 (UPI)—Major candidates for president of France have installed headquarters in towering office buildings. Contrasting René Dumont opened his on a boat in the River Seine.

Mr. Dumont, professor of agronomy and writer of books on ecology, has been put up for president by 25 environmental and anti-pollution organizations.

"Other candidates are in that Montparnasse tower," said Mr. Dumont, gesturing at the skyscraper on Boulevard Montparnasse, which has brought outcries from lovers of the old Paris.

"That is their symbol—waste. The Montparnasse skyscraper uses as much electricity as a city of 20,000 inhabitants."

Our second reason for opening headquarters on the boat is we don't have much money. The sightseeing-boat company offered it to us.

Mr. Dumont, a vigorous 70 with flowing white hair, wearing a red turtleneck pullover and green corduroy jacket, leaned on the boat rail against a background of chestnut trees flowering along the river bank. He stretched a hand of greeting to a host of tourists, churning by, who waved after they read his signs declaring his environmental campaign.

Mr. Dumont, a professor at the National Institute of Agronomy in Paris for 41 years, said he expects "to get 1 or 2 percent of the vote," but the voices of environmental defenders will have been heard. Political columnists say many such groups feel the only way they can get attention is to run a candidate for the presidency.

"If elected, I promise to prohibit the building of more

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The Treasury Department has imposed a ban against melting or exporting copper pennies, in an attempt to head off hoarding and destruction of pennies for their copper content.

Any person convicted of melting or exporting pennies will be subject to a maximum penalty of \$10,000 and five years in prison, the Treasury Department said today.

Treasury Secretary George Shultz said that demand for pennies in the last three months has totaled two billion, twice the demand for the same period a year ago.

This demand has resulted in the hoarding of a nationwide penny shortage.

They keep saying that they are going to wipe out the guerrillas, an experienced foreign observer said. But they do not seem to be willing to do the necessary things. There is a high political price to pay.

On the other side, there is the government led by Juan Peron, the 76-year-old populist President who has sworn to exterminate urban guerrillas. But there are signs—the mistakes made by militants and the absence of arrests—that the government campaign has not, in six months, gone much beyond slogans for radio advertisements.

They keep saying that they are going to wipe out the guerrillas, an experienced foreign observer said. But they do not seem to be willing to do the necessary things. There is a high political price to pay.

On the other side, there is the government led by Juan Peron, the 76-year-old populist President who has sworn to exterminate urban guerrillas. But there are signs—the mistakes made by militants and the absence of arrests—that the government campaign has not, in six months, gone much beyond slogans for radio advertisements.

Argentine Anti-Guerrilla War Still Lagging

By Joseph Novitski

BUENOS AIRES, April 15 (UPI)—The bloody kidnapping of an American official in Argentina Friday and his release 15 hours later in Cordoba, a provincial capital, illuminated most of the anomalies of the odd underground political war that has waxed and waned in the country for six years under six presidents.

On one side, the urban guerrillas—kidnapping, murdering and robbing for their extreme left ideal that chaos must precede revolutionary change—seem to be murderously efficient terrorists.

But they are apparently subject to attacks of conscience.

On the other side, there is the government led by Juan Peron, the 76-year-old populist President who has sworn to exterminate urban guerrillas. But there are signs—the mistakes made by militants and the absence of arrests—that the government campaign has not, in six months, gone much beyond slogans for radio advertisements.

They keep saying that they are going to wipe out the guerrillas, an experienced foreign observer said. But they do not seem to be willing to do the necessary things. There is a high political price to pay.

On the other side, there is the government led by Juan Peron, the 76-year-old populist President who has sworn to exterminate urban guerrillas. But there are signs—the mistakes made by militants and the absence of arrests—that the government campaign has not, in six months, gone much beyond slogans for radio advertisements.

They keep saying that they are going to wipe out the guerrillas, an experienced foreign observer said. But they do not seem to be willing to do the necessary things. There is a high political price to pay.

On the other side, there is the government led by Juan Peron, the 76-year-old populist President who has sworn to exterminate urban guerrillas. But there are signs—the mistakes made by militants and the absence of arrests—that the government campaign has not, in six months, gone much beyond slogans for radio advertisements.

They keep saying that they are going to wipe out the guerrillas, an experienced foreign observer said. But they do not seem to be willing to do the necessary things. There is a high political price to pay.

On the other side, there is the government led by Juan Peron, the 76-year-old populist President who has sworn to exterminate urban guerrillas. But there are signs—the mistakes made by militants and the absence of arrests—that the government campaign has not, in six months, gone much beyond slogans for radio advertisements.

They keep saying that they are going to wipe out the guerrillas, an experienced foreign observer said. But they do not seem to be willing to do the necessary things. There is a high political price to pay.

On the other side, there is the government led by Juan Peron, the 76-year-old populist President who has sworn to exterminate urban guerrillas. But there are signs—the mistakes made by militants and the absence of arrests—that the government campaign has not, in six months, gone much beyond slogans for radio advertisements.

They keep saying that they are going to wipe out the guerrillas, an experienced foreign observer said. But they do not seem to be willing to do the necessary things. There is a high political price to pay.

On the other side, there is the government led by Juan Peron, the 76-year-old populist President who has sworn to exterminate urban guerrillas. But there are signs—the mistakes made by militants and the absence of arrests—that the government campaign has not, in six months, gone much beyond slogans for radio advertisements.

They keep saying that they are going to wipe out the guerrillas, an experienced foreign observer said. But they do not seem to be willing to do the necessary things. There is a high political price to pay.

On the other side, there is the government led by Juan Peron, the 76-year-old populist President who has sworn to exterminate urban guerrillas. But there are signs—the mistakes made by militants and the absence of arrests—that the government campaign has not, in six months, gone much beyond slogans for radio advertisements.

After Run of Misfortune
Superstitious Brazilians Feel Their President Is Accursed

By Leonard Greenwood

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 15.—Retired Gen. Orlando Geisel, former minister of the army and older brother of the new President of Brazil, Gen. Ernesto Geisel, recently fell and broke his thighbone. It was an accident.

Brazil has recently been hit by the worst floods in decades. This disaster was an act of God. The national soccer team, three times world champions, managed only a draw with lowly rated Mexico in a warm-up match for the World Cup tournament.

Were these incidents just bad luck? Or are evil forces at work?

To Brazilians, millions of whom believe in spirits and witchcraft, it is part of a growing line of evidence that Ernesto Geisel's government is a *pe frin* (literally, a cold foot, but in Brazilian slang a curse, or bad luck on the land).

No matter what the cause, Brazil has been hit by a formidable series of setbacks since Gen. Geisel came openly onto the political scene less than a year ago, and many of them have hit very close to the new President.

Last June, shortly before President Emilio Garrastazu Médici named Gen. Geisel as his successor, the general's older sister Amalia was taken seriously ill. Immediately after he was named, his elder brother Henrique, also a retired four-star general, died.

Between September, when Gen. Geisel officially became the Government party's presidential candidate, and the election in January, Gen. Orlando Geisel, then the army minister, was stricken by typhoid. His illness created a delicate political situation, for it was he, using the power of his office, who was guaranteeing the smooth transfer of the presidency. There were tense weeks until he recovered, and he did not retire until his brother's regime was firmly in control.

After Ernesto Geisel was elected, but before he took office in mid-March, the President-elect chose Gen. Diomedes Monteiro to be chief of his military household. Gen. Monteiro slipped, broke his pelvis and had to be replaced.

Sen. Daniel Krieger, a powerful supporter of the government, fell, banged his head and had to stay in bed with a concussion.

Armando Falcão, an old

politician, was made minister of justice. Then his father-in-law died.

President Geisel had just taken office when the rains began—a deluge. So far, 11 states—half the total—have been hit. It is estimated that 2,000 persons may have lost their lives. Hundreds of thousands are homeless and there is an incalculable loss to agriculture in a nation already troubled with food shortages.

God's Punishment

"It is punishment from God," said a taxi driver, crossing himself as he swerved and forced a following bus to brake savagely. "He's angry now because we elected a non-Catholic President. (Brazil is a Catholic country, and Gen. Geisel is a Lutheran.)"

Brazilians are extremely superstitious. Even a highly educated man will not wear a brown suit, which is considered unlucky. Men wear black, gray, green, blue, white or pink suits, but no brown.

For many people, there is only one explanation for the nation's run of misfortune—someone is under a curse.

Gen. Geisel is suspected of being the man who is cursed. He emerged on the national scene with a handicap: He is a gaucho, from the southernmost state, Rio Grande do Sul. The Brazilians there are different, with a life style that has heavy Spanish and German influences. They have dominated Brazilian politics since independence from Portugal in 1822. They dominate the army that rules Brazil. They are the most nationalistic of all Brazilians. But to their fellow countrymen, they are a people apart.

On top of all that, Gen. Geisel is a son of German immigrants. His people have been some of the most loyal and dedicated in the country. But, although he was born here, it is not uncommon for the Brazilian to refer to him as *o Alemão* (the German).

"Perhaps it's just a phase," are passing through, a psychologist said of the series of mishaps. "Brazil has an easy time compared with many countries—no wars, no earthquakes. Our problems are small when you look around the world. When this phase is over, people will forget. If Geisel gets over this difficult period and things start going well, people will stop calling him the German."

Armando Falcão, an old

politician, was made minister of justice. Then his father-in-law died.

President Geisel had just taken office when the rains began—a deluge. So far, 11 states—half the total—have been hit. It is estimated that 2,000 persons may have lost their lives. Hundreds of thousands are homeless and there is an incalculable loss to agriculture in a nation already troubled with food shortages.

God's Punishment

"It is punishment from God," said a taxi driver, crossing himself as he swerved and forced a following bus to brake savagely. "He's angry now because we elected a non-Catholic President. (Brazil is a Catholic country, and Gen. Geisel is a Lutheran.)"

Brazilians are extremely superstitious. Even a highly educated man will not wear a brown suit, which is considered unlucky. Men wear black, gray, green, blue, white or pink suits, but no brown.

For many people, there is only one explanation for the nation's run of misfortune—someone is under a curse.

Gen. Geisel is suspected of being the man who is cursed. He emerged on the national scene with a handicap: He is a gaucho, from the southernmost state, Rio Grande do Sul. The Brazilians there are different, with a life style that has heavy Spanish and German influences. They have dominated Brazilian politics since independence from Portugal in 1822. They dominate the army that rules Brazil. They are the most nationalistic of all Brazilians. But to their fellow countrymen, they are a people apart.

On top of all that, Gen. Geisel is a son of German immigrants. His people have been some of the most loyal and dedicated in the country. But, although he was born here, it is not uncommon for the Brazilian to refer to him as *o Alemão* (the German).

"Perhaps it's just a phase," are passing through, a psychologist said of the series of mishaps. "Brazil has an easy time compared with many countries—no wars, no earthquakes. Our problems are small when you look around the world. When this phase is over, people will forget. If Geisel gets over this difficult period and things start going well, people will stop calling him the German."

Armando Falcão, an old

politician, was made minister of justice. Then his father-in-law died.

President Geisel had just taken office when the rains began—a deluge. So far, 11 states—half the total—have been hit. It is estimated that 2,000 persons may have lost their lives. Hundreds of thousands are homeless and there is an incalculable loss to agriculture in a nation already troubled with food shortages.

God's Punishment

"It is punishment from God," said a taxi driver, crossing himself as he swerved and forced a following bus to brake savagely. "He's angry now because we elected a non-Catholic President. (Brazil is a Catholic country, and Gen. Geisel is a Lutheran.)"

Brazilians are extremely superstitious. Even a highly educated man will not wear a brown suit, which is considered unlucky. Men wear black, gray, green, blue, white or pink suits, but no brown.

The Pro.
Jim Beam
IN PROOF KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKY DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY THE JAMES B. BEAM DISTILLING CO., COLUMBI, KENTUCKY

PARIS ART GALLERIES
RIGHT BANK
LEFT BANK

RIGHT BANK
LEFT BANK
GALERIE ARIEL
Galerie Emmanuel DAVID
WALLY FINDLAY
GALERIE INTERNATIONAL
WALLY FINDLAY
GALERIE VANCE
GALERIE HERVE ODERMATT
CLAUDE MARUMO
GALERIE NICHIDO
GALERIE DE PARIS
Galerie de la Présidence
Galerie DENISE RENE

Thai Premier Warns of Attack By Hanoi Troops

BANGKOK, April 15 (AP)—Thailand's Premier Sanya Thammasak has warned the armed forces to be on alert for a possible attack by some of the 30,000 North Vietnamese troops stationed in neighboring Laos.

In his first major speech on emergency since becoming premier, Mr. Sanya said the presence of North Vietnamese forces in Laos, opposite the northeast region of Thailand, is a direct threat to Thai national security.

Military intelligence reports indicate that most of the North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces are concentrating in southern Laos along the Mekong River below Savannakhet.

Mr. Sanya made his speech, entitled "Communist Prevention and Suppression at the Commanding General's Office," at the Commanding General's Office. It was attended by high-ranking military officials including the commander in chief of the army, Gen. Kris Sanya, and the CSO director, Lt. Gen. Sarud Khirapet.

The premier urged the generals and staff officers to employ drastic suppression only if political and economic measures failed. He said officials must stabilize political and economic development in rural areas.

Soviet Leaders Go to Warsaw

MOSCOW, April 15 (UPI)—Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei Kosygin left today for Warsaw to attend a meeting of party and government leaders of Warsaw Pact nations, the Tass news agency said.

Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, now attending a special United Nations session in New York City, will join the group in the Polish capital, Tass said.

Western diplomats said that the Soviet bloc leaders probably would discuss the European Security Conference and the Vienna talks on mutual and balanced force reductions both of which are currently stalled.

ART ET CREATION
Izoli
ONE PIECE FOUNDATIONS
BRAS, BATHING SUITS
Berle's ONLY retail shop in Paris.
14 Rue Clément-Mont, 75008 Paris
Tel: 339-62-32 and 76-27

U.S. Bans Export, Melting of Coin

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The Treasury Department has imposed a ban against melting or exporting copper pennies, in an attempt to head off hoarding and destruction of pennies for their copper content.

Any person convicted of melting or exporting pennies will be subject to a maximum penalty of \$10,000 and five years in prison, the Treasury Department said today.

Treasury Secretary George Shultz said that demand for pennies in the last three months has totaled two billion, twice the demand for the same period a year ago.

This demand has resulted in the hoarding of a nationwide penny shortage.

They keep saying that they are going to wipe out the guerrillas, an experienced foreign observer said. But they do not seem to be willing to do the necessary things. There is a high political price to pay.

On the other side, there is the government led by Juan Peron, the 76-year-old populist President who has sworn to exterminate urban guerrillas. But there are signs—the mistakes made by militants and the absence of arrests—that the government campaign has not, in six months, gone much beyond slogans for radio advertisements.

They keep saying that they are going to wipe out the guerrillas, an experienced foreign observer said. But they do not seem to be willing to do the necessary things. There is a high political price to pay.

On the other side, there is the government led by Juan Peron, the 76-year-old populist President who has sworn to exterminate urban guerrillas. But there are signs—the mistakes made by militants and the absence of arrests—that the government campaign has not, in six months, gone much beyond slogans for radio advertisements.

They keep saying that they are going to wipe out the guerrillas, an experienced foreign observer said. But they do not seem to be willing to do the necessary things. There is a high political price to pay.

News Analysis

Argentine Anti-Guerrilla War Still Lagging

By Joseph Novitski

BUENOS AIRES, April 15 (UPI)—The bloody kidnapping of an American official in Argentina Friday and his release 15 hours later in Cordoba, a provincial capital, illuminated most of the anomalies of the odd underground political war that has waxed and waned in the country for six years under six presidents.

On one side, the urban guerrillas—kidnapping, murdering and robbing for their extreme left ideal that chaos must precede revolutionary change—seem to be murderously efficient terrorists.

But they are apparently subject to attacks of conscience.

On the other side, there is the government led by Juan Peron, the 76-year-old populist President who has sworn to exterminate urban guerrillas. But there are signs—the mistakes made by militants and the absence of arrests—that the government campaign has not, in six months, gone much beyond slogans for radio advertisements.

They keep saying that they are going to wipe out the guerrillas, an experienced foreign observer said. But they do not seem to be willing to do the necessary things. There is a high political price to pay.

On the other side, there is the government led by Juan Peron, the 76-year-old populist President who has sworn to exterminate urban guerrillas. But there are signs—the mistakes made by militants and the absence of arrests—that the government campaign has not, in six months, gone much beyond slogans for radio advertisements.

They keep saying that they are going to wipe out the guerrillas, an experienced foreign observer said. But they do not seem to be willing to do the necessary things. There is a high political price to pay.

On the other side, there is the government led by Juan Peron, the 76-year-old populist President who has sworn to exterminate urban guerrillas. But there are signs—the mistakes made by militants and the absence of arrests—that the government campaign has not, in six months, gone much beyond slogans for radio advertisements.

They keep saying that they are going to wipe out the guerrillas, an experienced foreign observer said. But they do not seem to be willing to do the necessary things. There is a high political price to pay.

On the other side, there is the government led by Juan Peron, the 76-year-old populist President who has sworn to exterminate urban guerrillas. But there are signs—the mistakes made by militants and the absence of arrests—that the government campaign has not, in six months, gone much beyond slogans for radio advertisements.

They keep saying that they are going to wipe out the guerrillas, an experienced foreign observer said. But they do not seem to be willing to do the necessary things. There is a high political price to pay.

president of the Argentine subsidiary of Firestone Tire Co., and held him for a \$3-million ransom that was paid. Since then, it has collected more than \$20 million in ransom money, including a record \$14.2 million paid by the Exxon Corp. last month. Elise Samuelson, the Exxon executive held for ransom, is still being held prisoner.

Mr. Peron promised emergency measures against terrorism and declared war on the People's Revolutionary Army the day after his election, a president on Sept. 23 by having the group declared illegal. The guerrillas responded the next day by assassinating Jose Rucci, the country's most powerful labor leader and Mr. Peron's most visible supporter.

Since then, instability brought on by political violence has become the most vexing public issue in Argentina. Mr. Peron has promised a full-out campaign against terrorism, encouraged by a frequently bloody purge of leftists in his own movement and passed a tough anti-terrorism law. But enforcement has somehow lagged well behind intention.

Peron Back at Office

BUENOS AIRES, April 15 (AP)—Looking rested and fit, Mr. Peron returned to his office today for the first time in more than three months.

Since early January, he attended to his government duties in his suburban residence of Olivos, north of Buenos Aires, where cabinet meetings, appointments with high officials and even diplomatic ceremonies took place.

Chile Says It Discovered Plot By Left to Murder Cardinal

SANTIAGO, April 15 (Reuters).

—Chile's military junta said today that a plot had been uncovered to assassinate Raul Cardinal Silva Henríquez, archbishop of Santiago and primate of the Roman Catholic Church in Chile.

A junta announcement attributed the plot to an "extreme leftist group" and said that Cardinal Silva Henríquez has been under police protection since Thursday. It did not elaborate.

Cardinal Silva Henríquez revealed during an Easter sermon yesterday that he had received threats to his life and was being protected by bodyguards.

"Your pastor . . . is under threat of death and has to have an escort to defend him," Cardinal Silva Henríquez said.

During the sermon, the 67-year-old cardinal severely criticized the junta for ignoring the opinion of the church on the junta's repression of supporters of the leftist government of the late President Salvador Allende. "We have told the people and

the authorities that respect for man cannot be disregarded, that human rights are sacred, that nobody can violate them. We have said it in every tone of voice but we have not been heard," Cardinal Silva Henríquez said.

The cardinal played a prominent role in trying to promote peace talks between Mr. Allende and the opposition shortly before the four-man junta seized power in a bloody coup in which Mr. Allende was killed in September.

At the time, he was host at a meeting at his home between Mr. Allende and Patricio Aylwin, leader of the Christian Democratic party, the main opposition group, in an effort to settle differences which threatened to plunge Chile into a civil war.

The meeting failed to resolve the clash of parties.

Cardinal Silva Henríquez said in November that his critics were of various shades. "I have called a Marxist sympathizer, while in Europe I'm branded as a Nazi sympathizer."

كلذا من الأصل

Republican Exiles in Mexico 'Keeping Alive the Real Spain'

MEXICO CITY, April 15 (UPI).—Their Mediterranean features and blue berets identified them as exiled Spaniards, but their Gestellian accents had been softened by many years in Mexico.

"We're keeping alive the real Spain," a 75-year-old veteran of the Spanish Civil War said. "Under Franco, Spain is silent, but it will be reawakened."

Old comrades in arms gathered for their annual reunion in the Spanish Republic Embassy yesterday. They talked of friends who had died in the last year and of children who had made their lives and careers as Mexicans.

There were moments of sadness and sadness. Spaniards and Mexicans issued a republic that was born 43 years ago yesterday and disappeared eight years later. "Long live the Republic," an old fighter said. "Death to Franco!"

Ties Still Strong

Thirty-five years after the Republic's defeat by the forces of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the ties between Mexico and the Spanish exile community remain surprisingly strong.

In 1938, Mexico opened its doors to thousands of refugees from the Spanish Civil War. They became

U.S. Will Pursue
Job Bias Actions

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—The Nixon administration used the signing today of a historic job discrimination settlement with nine major steel companies to serve notice that it will take similar action against other industries.

Undersecretary of Labor Richard Schubert said that, in industries where race and sex discrimination exists, "we will be knocking on their doors and moving forward against them as we did with ATT and the steel industries."

He declined to identify the next civil rights targets, but government sources said these are likely to be the copper and aluminum industries.

U.S.-Bulgarian Accord
On Consulates Signed

SOFIA, April 15 (UPI).—U.S. Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent today met President Todor Zhivkov and signed an American-Bulgarian consular agreement.

Mr. Dent's visit lasted a little more than two hours. He arrived from Rome specifically to sign the agreement and then left for London.

teachers, artists, pilots and shipkeepers. Mexico is one of two countries—the other is Yugoslavia—that still recognize the Republican government in exile as the legitimate government of Spain.

Once a year at this time, the Mexican government and the government in exile renew their pledges of loyalty and friendship at ceremonies marking the Republic's anniversary.

Arrived From Paris

Fernando Valera, the leader of the government in exile who arrived from Paris for this month's ceremonies, noted: "The fact that Mexico is still loyal to the Republic has helped maintain the fervor of our struggle."

"Mexico is not a capricious position," Mr. Valera said. "It is based on principle. Mexico's condition for changing its policy is a change of Spanish policy."

The 75-year-old leader, who was under secretary for communications in the Spanish Republic's government, spoke of the six-man "cabinet" over which he presides in Paris, home of the largest Republican exile community.

"We meet regularly and discuss conditions in Spain," he said. "Of course, when Franco dies, the Republican government won't take over. We're getting old and we'll disappear soon. But our ideas will survive."

"We're the seeds of the new Spain," he said. "The Republic's ideas will prevail once again. The idea of human rights, social progress, separation of church and state, legal divorce and free trade unions, these ideas adapted to the new conditions. Mark my word, Spain will once again surprise the world."

Taiwan Cautions
Japan Air Lines

TAIPEI, April 15 (UPI).—Taiwan warned Japan Air Lines today to be prepared for immediate cancellation of the Taiwan-Japanese air agreement if Japan signs a contract with China.

Gen. Mao Ying-tai, the director of Taiwan's Civil Aeronautics Administration, said the message was relayed to Shigeki Sawada, the Taipei manager for the Japanese national airline.

Japan wants to sign an air agreement with China, but China has refused unless Japan agrees to cancel or modify its agreement with Taiwan.

Taiwan has warned that if Tokyo and Peking reach an accord which adversely affects it, Japanese planes would be prohibited from flying through Taiwan airspace, and would be forced down or even shot down.



THIS "LITTLE PIGGY." Bobby Seymore, playing with his 400-pound pet pig, Tippy Sue, is happy that she won't have to leave home right away. The Jacksonville, Fla., zoning board has said the pig must go, but has given the family 90 days to find another home. They will move when school term ends.

Opposite Trend in Memberships

U.S. Catholic Priests Fewer As Protestant Clergy Grows

By Eleanor Blau

NEW YORK, April 15 (UPI).—The Rev. Donald Wiesner, an Episcopal priest here, could not find a parish job, so he is selling insurance.

In contrast, the Rev. Robert Stagen, a Roman Catholic priest in Phoenix, Ariz., has to make appointments three weeks in advance for parishioners seeking his counsel because he is the only full-time pastor of a church that he says could use three pastors.

The situation reflects opposing trends in Roman Catholic and Protestant churches in the United States.

In the Catholic Church, the number of priests is declining while church membership grows. Priest shortages are reported in areas of the South and the Southwest. And the need is expected to spread.

Most major Protestant denominations report declining membership and steady or increasing numbers of clergymen. Competition for good pastoral jobs is keen and, in the Episcopal Church at least, there is "significant clergy unemployment for the first time in history," according to the denomination's vocal director, the Rev. Rowley Reid Jr.

The reasons cited for the opposing trends are complex and not really comparable. The decline in Catholic seminary enrollment is generally attributed at least in part to the reforms stemming from the Second Vatican Council (1963-65).

The increasing number of Protestant ministers is attributed largely to finances.

"It's not an oversupply of clergy but a shortage of resources," said the Rev. Stuart Wetmore, Suffragan bishop in the Diocese of New York, where the situation is probably the most severe.

Officials of most Catholic dioceses say that, although they would like to have more priests, the situation regarding already ordained priests could not be collected.

However, seminary enrollment in the country has dropped more than 55 percent since the peak year of 1965, and the decline is continuing.

Recent Study

A recent study at the University of Notre Dame warned that the priest "crisis" would become "real rather than abstract" as fewer priests were available to replace those who retired or died.

The study noted that while there were 53,796 clergymen and 40,871,202 Roman Catholics in the country in 1970—a ratio of one priest for every 150 Catholics—the figures for 1973 were 56,989 priests and 42,460,427 Catholics, or one for every 651 Catholics. The number of priests decreased from a peak of about 60,000 in the late 1960s while the Catholic population grew steadily.

The trend in Protestant churches does not hold for various evangelical denominations whose growing memberships have increasing ministerial needs.

U.S. Navy Develops a Mine That Fires Homing Torpedo

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI).—The Navy has developed a novel torpedo-mine that it considers one of the most radical advances in the 400-year history of mine warfare.

In contrast to the present stationary mines, which depend upon a ship or submarine passing in their immediate vicinity, the new mine will send out a torpedo to seek out and destroy its submarine target.

As seen by top naval officers, the new mine should revive interest in mine warfare, which has been largely ignored in recent strategic planning. They also believe it will prove to be a significant adjunct in maintaining control over the Atlantic sea lanes if war breaks out in Europe.

The principal threat to allied control over the Atlantic sea lanes is not so much Soviet surface ships as about 170 submarines attached to the Soviet northern fleet based in Murmansk. Under present conditions, naval planners believe it would take at least 60 to 90 days to neutralize this threat.

The military value of the new mine, as explained by highly placed naval planners, would be to keep some of the Soviet submarines blocked in the Norwegian sea—to the north of the principal Atlantic sea lanes—or to destroy the submarines as they attempt to return to their home base for resupply.

Navy plans call for using the mine to set up barriers across the two principal access routes for Soviet submarines into the Atlantic Ocean. One mine field would be laid in the Denmark Strait between Greenland and Iceland; the other would be in the broader stretch of water between Iceland and the British Isles.

While the present planning emphasis is on the Atlantic, naval planners believe the new mine could also have an application in closing off other "choke points" for Soviet submarines attempting to reach the open seas, such as in the Black Sea or lanes leading out of Vladivostok and Petropavlovsk in the Pacific. The latter is a major Soviet submarine base on the Kamchatka Peninsula.

The new mine is called Captor—a Navy contraction for encapsulated torpedo. Basically, it is a torpedo enclosed in a mine-like device moored to the ocean bottom.

The Captor mine is so instrumented that it ignores passing surface ships. But when it picks up the acoustic signal of a submarine, it releases the torpedo, which then homes in on the acoustic signals.

Unlike most present mines, the Captor mine can be laid in deep waters.

Legros, Accused
In Art Forgeries,
Returned to Paris

PARIS, April 15 (UPI).—Wealthy art dealer Fernand Legros, who was brought back to Paris from Brazil today to face charges of selling fake paintings to an American collector, took what doctors reported a barbiturate shortly before landing and was taken unconscious to Fresnes prison hospital.

Mr. Legros, 43, was expected to recover. He had spent the last 14 months under administrative arrest in a prison in Brasilia. He was arrested in February, 1973, on a French warrant, in connection with charges brought in 1967 by Algor Meadows, a Texas oil millionaire who accused Legros of selling him an estimated \$2 million worth of forged paintings.

Mr. Legros left France when the warrant was issued, was finally arrested in Switzerland and then released provisionally for four years. He next turned up in Brazil, where he was arrested once more.

Radio Hoax Reported
Jet Crash in Pacific

PARIS, April 15 (AP).—A radio message which proved to be a hoax said today that a Pan American World Airways jetliner had ditched at sea north of Noumea, New Caledonia.

A French Navy plane flew to the scene and a naval vessel was dispatched before the alert was canceled a few hours later. Pan Am said none of its planes was in the area at the time. The radio report, carried by Agence France-Presse, said there were 170 survivors of the landing at sea and that many injured were aboard life rafts.

Prenatal Hormone Injection Said To Elevate the IQ of Sextuplets

JOHANNESBURG, April 15 (UPI).—A team of South African doctors has injected an expectant mother with experimental hormones which they say could double the intelligence quotient (IQ) of newborn babies and revolutionize the science of obstetrics, their spokesman said today.

"The hormone helps placenta efficiency in the last four weeks of pregnancy when the baby's brain cells develop," said Dr. Peter Baillie, head of the obstetrics department at Cape Town's Groote Schuur Hospital.

The hormone—human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG)—has been used to determine pregnancy and in dieting experiments. Dr. Baillie said, however, "as for slurring, it's rubbish."

He and a team of three administered HCG to Susan Rosenkowitz before she gave birth to sextuplets in January. All the infants survived.

"Because the placenta was in any case overworked, her babies will not be super-intelligent, but they should be of normal intelligence, which is unusual in multiple-birth cases," Dr. Baillie said.

Declaring that it will take years before the research on increasing intelligence with HCG is conclusive, he said that he would not, at this point, advise expectant mothers to ask their doctors for HCG injections.

Mozambique Bishop, 9 Missionaries Ousted as African Sympathizers

LISBON, April 15 (Reuters).—The Portuguese bishop of Namibia, the Most Rev. Manuel Vieira Pinto, arrived here today from Mozambique after being expelled yesterday by the Portuguese authorities there, his secretary said.

The secretary, the Rev. Joao Cabral, denied a claim made in an official communiqué issued in Mozambique yesterday that the bishop of Namibia had left "of his own free will." According to Father Cabral, who traveled with the bishop, a police inspector told the bishop at noon yesterday that he had to leave Mozambique.

Police then took the bishop and Father Cabral by helicopter to the Lourenço Marques airport and put them aboard the next Portuguese airline plane for Lisbon.

Father Cabral pointed out that the bishop left Namibia, in northern Mozambique, on Wednesday.

Vatican: Painful Move

VATICAN CITY, April 15 (AP).—The Vatican said today that the expulsion of the Roman Catholic missionaries from Mozambique was a "particularly painful move."

4 Firebombs Explode
In Spain Basque City

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, April 15 (UPI).—Four firebombs exploded simultaneously last night, damaging a bank, a car rental agency and the law courts in this Basque city, police said.

There were no injuries and damage was described as slight. Police sources later said that the bombs were set by members of the separatist organization Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA).

Baccarat
The Crystal of Kings
since 1764
you are cordially invited
to visit our Museum
and retail showrooms
30 bis Rue de Paradis, PARIS
Tel: 770-64-30
9 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.
you may also buy from the silver
crystal and china stores on the
famous Parades Street.
Metro: Ponceau - Gare de l'Est

Sheraton has spectacular hotels all over Europe.



IN COPENHAGEN



IN STOCKHOLM



IN MUNICH



AT LONDON AIRPORT

From Munich to Copenhagen, from Stockholm to London Airport. And there are two new Sheraton Hotels in Portugal...one right in Lisbon and the other on the island of Madeira. And a magnificent new Sheraton Hotel right in the heart of Brussels.

Now there are more than 320 exciting Sheraton Hotels and Motor Inns around the world...all across Europe, Africa/Middle East, Asia/Pacific, Latin America, and coast to coast in the United States, Hawaii and Canada.

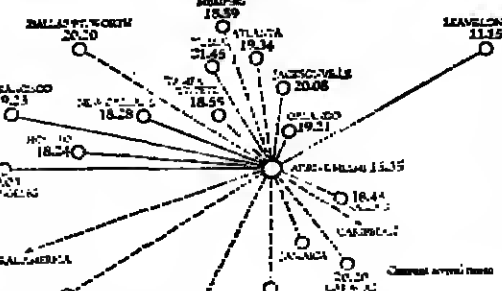
For immediate reservations call:
U.K. Freefone 2067
Amsterdam 23.65.67
Brussels 19.34.00
Copenhagen 01/11 35 35
Düsseldorf 1.46.51
Frankfurt 23.52.91
Hamburg 31.24.15
Lisbon 63.39.11
London 01/636-6411
Madrid 225.43.57
Milan 65.00.17
Munich 41.98.11
Paris 225.42.63
Stockholm 08/14 26 00
Or call the nearest Sheraton Hotel or Reservations Office.
Or have your travel agent call.

Sheraton Hotels in Europe

Who's Linda? National's big, beautiful 747 to Miami. That's who.

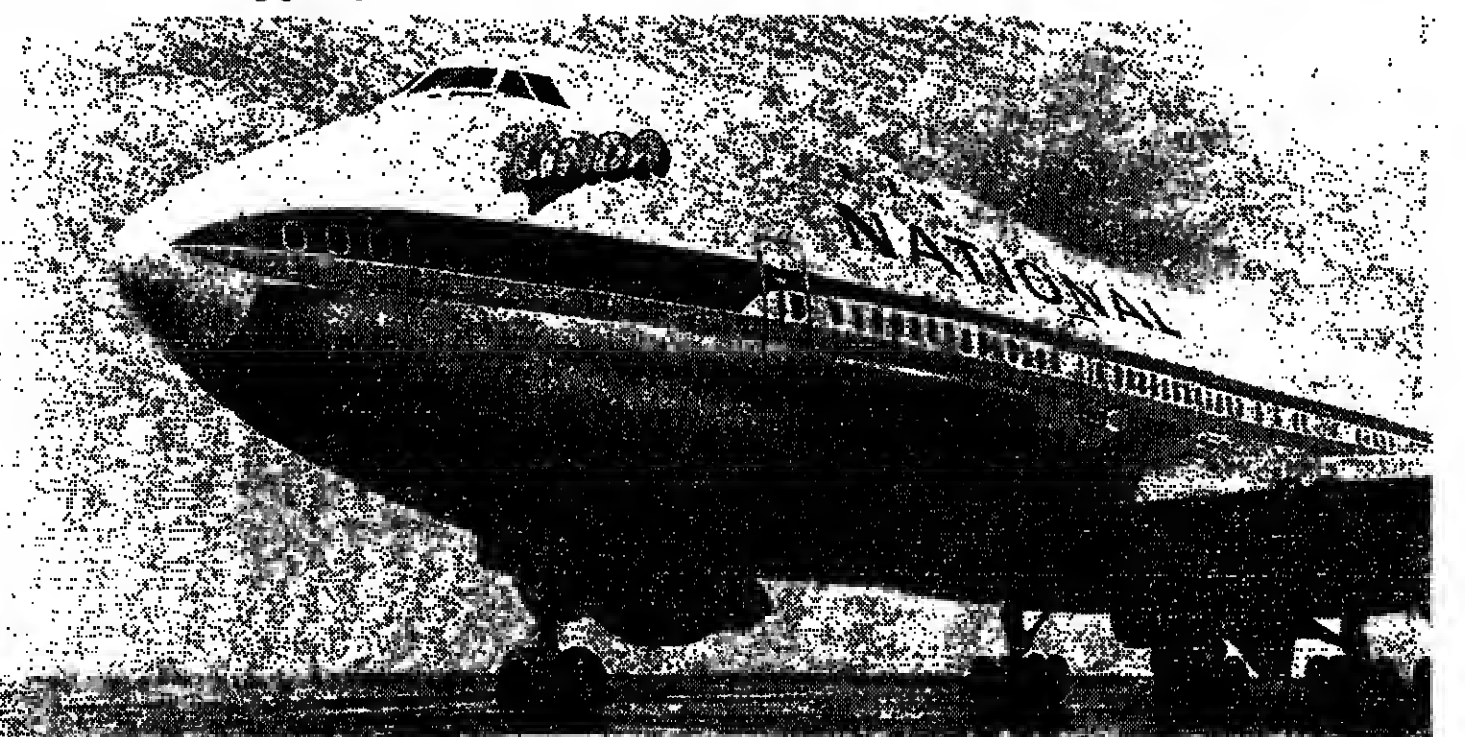
Starting May 2 we are re-introducing our comfortable, luxurious, wide-bodied 747s nonstop from London to Miami.

If you are flying to the States for a business trip, why not spend a few days, before or afterwards, relaxing on Key Biscayne? That's a lovely tropical island just minutes away from Miami. There are plenty of fine hotels, sailing, golfing and beautiful beaches.



Avoid the hustle and bustle of New York. Fly us nonstop to calm, beautiful Miami. From Miami we can fly you to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Houston, New Orleans and all of Florida. And we have terrific connections to the Caribbean and all of Latin America.

Fly Linda. For reservations call your travel agent or National Airlines at 01-629 8272.



I'm Linda. Fly me. Fly National.

National Airlines, 81 Piccadilly, London W.1. (Reservations: 01-629 8272); 102 Champs Elysees, 75-Paris 8 (225 4475, 236 2577); Wiesenhüttenplatz 26, 6 Frankfurt/Main (232 1011); Via Bissolati 54, Rome 00187, (06-478-030)
National accepts American Express, Barclaycard, Diners Club, Carte Blanche, UATP and cash.

هكذا من الاصل

Mysteries in Libya

It is consistent with a time in which there are relatively few governments with clear mandates and well-defined authority that questions should be asked about Libya. The announcement of a diminution in the functions of Col. Moamer Qadhafi—Libyan head of state and commander of its armed forces—has been variously interpreted in many quarters. Has he been eased out of the practical workings of the Libyan government, or does he retain his old power, merely preferring to spend more time on ideology and mass organization?

Either is plausible. Col. Qadhafi is a realist. In the tradition of the Senussi who long ruled much of Libya in fact during Turkish and Italian occupations, and who gave the country its first acknowledged king—Idris. As such, he seems to be primarily interested in spreading his own brand of Moslem revolution, and exerting the kind of personal influence which won him praise from sixth century assorted quarters as Yugoslavia's Tito and the far-out Christian sect of the Children of God.

But it is precisely those characteristics—of the prophet, rather than the statesman—which have estranged Libya from many of its Arab associates and neighbors. The failure of the intended union of Egypt and Libya is apparent—Egypt has even given citizenship to King Idris, who was deposed by the Qadhafi coup. And the more recent effort at union between Libya and Tunisia

seems to have had the same fate. It would not be difficult to understand why more pragmatic leaders in the Libyan military government might prefer to relegate Col. Qadhafi to the role of thinker and talker, while going about the actual business of running the country themselves.

They insist that this is not the case, but from outside Libya the truth is very hard to grasp. And at any rate, Col. Qadhafi does remain as the personal symbol of the Libyan regime. He is still the Mao of the Libyan revolution, whoever may be its Chou, and whatever may be their exact relationship. And Libya's role in the world will have to be judged on that basis, even if the government in Tripoli takes a more practical tack on specific matters.

The kind of revolution projected by Col. Qadhafi for his own country and for export is far from clear. At its heart is puritanical Mohammedanism, with the drive that brought the Wahhabis to power in Arabia and enabled the followers of the Mahdi to rule the Sudan. That, thus far, the colonel has used oil and oratory rather than weapons in his jihad does not diminish the problem he poses for other Arab states—or for the world generally. His most recent comment—that the massacre at Kiyat Shemona last week was "long overdue"—is a very painful key to the nature of that problem. There are mysteries in Libya, but perhaps the greatest of them is Moamer Qadhafi himself.

Global Interdependence

In his opening address to the special session of the UN General Assembly, Secretary-General Waldheim dealt persuasively with issues whose urgency has unfortunately been overshadowed by divisive international politics. Many of Mr. Waldheim's arguments in support of a rational approach to the production and consumption of the world's resources deserve a sympathetic response from Washington.

The question that hovers over the conference is how to break through the wall of suspicion that the proceedings may merely be a pretext for another round in the power struggle between the developing and the industrialized nations. Indeed, the representatives of China and the Soviet Union have already availed themselves of the forum to replay the record of their own hostilities, along with a bid for the allegiance of the have-not countries and the politics of the Third World.

Even many delegates who applaud the special session's stated purpose simply believe that President Boumedienne of Algeria proposed the conference primarily to divert attention from the Arab nations' recent oil manipulations, with their catastrophic impact on many developing countries.

Conscious of such fears and suspicions, Mr.

Waldheim pleaded for recognition of a new need for a policy of interdependence and for agreements which would render that interdependence "a positive rather than a negative force."

Without what Mr. Waldheim called "the political will" for action, the conditions of acute maldistribution of raw materials, dramatized by the recent confrontations over oil, will propel mankind either toward starvation or to industrial breakdown, respectively, in poor and rich nations, with similarly disastrous social, economic and political consequences in both.

There are many legitimate differences in perspective among various nations and groups, as they contemplate the effects of rising prices or growing shortages in raw materials and food, and as they try to balance instant demands for natural resources with the long-term necessity of preserving man's natural environment. Such differences, however, must not be allowed to detract from what Secretary-General Waldheim called the main theme of the special session—"To secure the optimum use of the world's natural resources with the basic objective of securing better conditions of social justice throughout the world."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Israeli Raids

Gen. Dayan's threats no longer terrify anybody because the Palestinian and Lebanese people do not stand alone. All Arab governments and peoples will unanimously respond to any Israeli action against Lebanese territory. (Gen. Dayan's warning followed last week's Palestinian guerrilla attack on the Israeli frontier town of Kiyat Shemona which resulted in the death of 13 Israelis.) Kiyat Shemona has been and will continue to be one of the Palestinian commandos' strategic targets despite all Israeli precautions. We predict that Palestinian commando operations will cover the depth of Israel until the ultimate objective is achieved.

—From Al Akhbar (Cairo).

The Kiyat Shemona operation proves that the Palestinian commandos have the potential to launch severe blows against the depth of the Israeli enemy. Dayan and other Israeli leaders should remember that their arrogance of power cost Israel dearly in the October war and was the direct cause of Israel's current political crisis.

—From Al Akhbar (Cairo).

If the raids were aimed at halting the guerrillas, their effects are questionable and perhaps even harmful to Israel. The punishment of any of those kidnapped will be based on doubtful legality. Lebanon's Army is ill-equipped to stop the movement of small

guerrilla groups in difficult terrain. Unrest always carries the risk of unsettling Israel's most stable and peaceable neighbors. This is so whether the unrest results from the confrontation between the Lebanese authorities and the Palestinians or from southern Lebanese worried, like the inhabitants of north Israel, about security.

—From the Guardian (London).

U.K.-Chile Relations

Mr. Callaghan [foreign secretary] has ritually bowed to the left by banning naval goodwill visits to places as far apart as the Portuguese Azores and the South African base at Simonstown. He has promised not to sell any more arms to the not very nice military dictators of Chile. But he has sensibly drawn the line at canceling naval contracts with them that have been already entered into.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

Mrs. Meir's Resignation

A more basic worry than the terrorist attack is Mrs. Golda Meir's resignation which has left Israel without an effective government. For the immediate future a great deal depends on how quickly Israel can produce a leadership with enough authority to move confidently forward with Mr. Kissinger along the path of peacemaking already marked out by the cease-fire and disengagement agreement with Egypt.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 15, 1899

PARIS—In view of the attention caused by the announcement that Dr. Em. de la Chapelle, professor of medicine at the Sorbonne, had discovered and isolated the microbe of cancer, the forthcoming article on the subject will certainly be read with a great deal of interest. However it is important to remember that the deductions drawn by Dr. Em. de la Chapelle have not been accepted by all of his scientific colleagues.

Fifty Years Ago

April 15, 1924

PARIS—Born in 1844 at 12 Quai Malaquais, in the very heart of the world of books and antiquity which still lives despite the jostling of modern Paris, Anatole France, master of French prose in all its purity and one of the greatest literary figures of all ages, celebrates his 80th birthday today. Messages from admirers from all over the world have started to arrive at his home near Tours.



The U.S. Winter of Discontent

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Patrick Caddell, the public-opinion analyst, rummaged through the papers mounded on his desk and read out some figures.

"It frightens me," he said. "We're in a country that has always been optimistic—endless frontiers, today better than yesterday. We can bend events to our will, all of that. But now it is different. Most people believe they have lived through the high point of the American journey."

That sober conclusion emerges from a historical series of attitude surveys, measuring people's feelings about the state of the United States. Those surveys are asked to indicate, on a scale of 0, the worst to 10 the best, what is good and bad for America. Then they are asked where they think the country stands now on that scale, where it was five years ago and where it will be in five years.

1959 Views

In 1959, when America was emerging from a recession, such a survey showed a mean figure of 6.5 for the past, 6.7 for the present, 7.4 for the future. People felt things had improved and would be better in the future. In 1964 the curve of optimism was even steeper: the past 6.1, the present 6.5, the future 7.7.

By 1971 the results were different: the past 6.2, the present 5.8, the future 6.2. Those surveyed seemed to see the country in a rougher future. This year the figures are more striking still. According to Caddell, the latest put the past at 6.2, the present at 4.3, the future at 5.0. If they are representative, they mean that Americans now see their past as golden. That is indeed a profound change in a country's self-perception.

Why has it happened? Caddell says there was a sharp break in feelings and expectations just a year ago, as the Watergate story

broke open. But he thinks Watergate has had a significance beyond its own subject, triggering latent doubts and fears created by Vietnam and inflation and other problems. "Watergate has been the intensifier," he says.

When people are asked particular questions, their answers indicate a growing feeling of frustration, of discontent with leadership, of cynicism. These are some statements that have been read to Americans in surveys, with the percentage who agreed in different years:

"What you think doesn't count with people in power anymore." 1959—37 percent. 1971—61 percent. "People running the country really don't care what happens to people like you." 1959—22 percent. 1971—55 percent. "The government has consistently lied to the American people over the last 10 years." 1971—55 percent. 1974—68 percent.

Caddell thinks the figures point to a crisis of confidence in institutions, and he therefore believes the Democrats would be quite wrong to view them empty. He is amazed at the apparent belief of some Democratic strategists that the shrewd course now is to preach happiness—tell people they have never had it so good.

The public is so angry, he fears, that unless it gets straight talk from politicians it will be game for demagogic villain-hunting. He notes that recent surveys show 61 percent agreeing with the statement, "Things are too complicated for the average person to understand." In the past, agreement with that statement has correlated closely with support for George Wallace.

The question one naturally asks is to what extent the discontent focuses on President Nixon and Watergate. Caddell emphasizes that the underlying problems of economics and world relations

Secret Service men, to roar away from the Cathedral of Notre Dame as if he had just finished sucking the life out of it? Was it really appropriate for Mr. Nixon to have a "brow bath" in the middle of Paris? Since the French had no choice in the matter of his attending the memorial service, was it not an abuse of hospitality for him to order up a round of flamboyant sumptuousness?

Paris.

Why Commended?

The Senate-House panel commended President Nixon for his "prompt decision" to pay back taxes and interest of \$465,000 (DET, April 5). Why is the President commended for doing what the ordinary citizen is legally required to do—or go to jail?

Have our standards of moral and legal rectitude fallen so low since Watergate that we applaud a man who has broken the law because he pays up when he is caught? The President says (about his taxes) that he "didn't know," but I don't believe him—no more than I believe that he didn't know about Watergate and a long list of other "misadventures."

Mrs. BRADLEY TROXELL, Alghamstone, England.

would still be there. But he says: "If Richard Nixon left office tomorrow, Gerry Ford would come in with the greatest honeymoon in American history, because the country desperately wants to come together."

A Reservoir

My guess is that there is a reservoir of good feelings about this country, of hope and belief, that would be released in a flood by Mr. Nixon's departure. A woman named Dolores Dolan put it well in a recent letter:

"I have had a fantasy about what I will do when the good news comes. I told my children that I plan to dance in the streets. They laughed, but why not? Why not express joy in a public way, proclaiming one's release from a public scourge? When Nixon goes, prices will not immediately go down, or honesty reappear in government—but at least Americans will know we can begin to hope."

"Some may ring bells, shout cheers, toast in champagne or silently be thankful. I, for one, will dance in the streets, rain or shine."

Syrian Role In Growing Arab Split

By Joseph Kraft

DAMASCUS—For a month now Syria has stood toe to toe with Israel, slugging it out in battles around the Golan Heights. Soldiers in battle dress can be seen everywhere in the streets, listening to the news bulletin in a round-the-clock family pastime. "Everybody," a Syrian businessman told me, "wants to know whether it is going to be war or peace with Israel."

The diplomatic front is as hot as the military front. President Hafez al-Assad and his government have just returned from a lightning visit to Moscow. The military intelligence chief here, Hikmat Kallil Chehab, is also reporting back on talks in Washington with Henry Kissinger.

Stands Alone

Syria has been obliged to undertake all these activities because it finds itself, as often in the past, standing alone as the great partisan of Arab unity. The Arab world has split into two currents of opinion, moving in opposite directions.

One current is the so-called "front of refusal." It includes the countries and movements actively hostile to the efforts being made by the United States to act as honest broker in arranging a settlement between Israel and the Arab states.

The spearhead of the "front of refusal" is the extremist Palestinian terrorist organization headed by George Habash, which was responsible for the massacre of 15 Israelis in Kiyat Shemona

Bernard Levin

From London:

Every time further restrictions are imposed on the immigration of colored people, the traffic in illegal immigrants increases.

LONDON—I think it was Robert Frost who, on the morning of John F. Kennedy's presidential victory in 1960, said simply, "The Goths have left the White House." Well, heaven knows the Goths have not left Downing Street; indeed, they have taken full, grim possession of it. But in one corner of the government, at any rate, civilization is the order of the day. Roy Jenkins is back at the Home Office (he was home secretary in Mr. Wilson's previous administration, before becoming chancellor of the Exchequer), and is once again taking up the hopeless task of bringing some degree of civilization into a place which for well over 50 years has had, with the briefest of intervals, a fully-justified reputation for every kind of political and legal swinishness (I have not the smallest doubt that the majority of its officials, not only believe in but believe in burning them). Almost the first thing Mr. Jenkins did on taking office this time was to order the release of a man who had spent five years in jail for a crime of which way in which innocent, and to disclose in some embarrassment (for even a home secretary like Mr. Jenkins still has to work with his officials) that the truth about his innocence had begun to emerge two-and-a-half years ago, only to be blocked by the Home

hordes of illegal immigrants overrunning the country.

There was, however, one enormous attraction for illegal immigrants, over and above the better conditions they could find in Britain. The law said that an illegal immigrant, if he or she had been able to remain in the country undetected for a considerable time (the period was changed at least once) could stay legally. Under pressure for further restrictions on colored immigration, the Conservative government passed a law in 1971—it came into effect at the beginning of 1973—retroactively nullifying this provision. That is, not only was the immunity obtained by residence withdrawn for all newly-arrived illegal immigrants; it was withdrawn from those who had arrived earlier and gained it. Such retrospective cancelling of an immunity was repugnant even to many who believed that the immunity should be abolished for them. Almost the first thing Mr. Jenkins did on taking office this time was to order the release of a man who had spent five years in jail for a crime of which way in which innocent, and to disclose in some embarrassment (for even a home secretary like Mr. Jenkins still has to work with his officials) that the truth about his innocence had begun to emerge two-and-a-half years ago, only to be blocked by the Home

Office.

Immunity Restored

Now Mr. Jenkins has not canceled the main provision of the 1971 act, which said that no immigrant arriving illegally after it came into force could ever gain immunity. But what he has done is to restore the immunity to those who had gained it and had it retrospectively taken away by the legislation. The number of people involved is small; about 2,000 to 4,000, it seems. Like other legal immigrants, they will be allowed to bring their dependent relatives; this may involve, over the next few years, a further 6,000-8,000 immigrants. Perhaps, in all, 10,000 more colored faces in Britain, their arrival spread over a long period, will result from Mr. Jenkins's action, while no immigrant who entered illegally after Jan. 1, 1973, will ever be able to gain legal immunity from deportation.

It isn't very much; but it should hardly be necessary to add that it is too much for some. The far-right Monday Club has already started howling, bandying wholly imaginary figures about, and the decision will be used as a stick with which to beat Mr. Jenkins, and indeed the government generally (for of course so politically fraught a decision would not have been taken by Mr. Jenkins without consultation). All the same, it is a heartening episode.

last week. Iraq, which provides a main base for Habash, is involved, as is Libya under Col. Qadhafi. The Russians, apparently jittery about Washington's role in producing a peace "Made in America," tend to egg on the "front of refusal."

The other current is an openly pro-American group led by President Anwar al-Sadat of Egypt. Having made it up with Washington and achieved a disengagement with Israel, Mr. Sadat is urging everybody else to follow suit. In the bargain he is losing no opportunity to take a shot at the Soviet role in the Near East.

King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, who worked with Sadat to help lift the oil boycott against the United States, gives him powerful support. Both King Hussein of Jordan and the more moderate Palestinian groups have been talking with President Sadat. Algeria, despite a hard-line past, also seems to be edging into the camp of compromise.

President Assad is in the middle. He has led this country a long way from the die-hard intransigence which marked the Syrian role only five years ago. He has a genuine respect for the efforts being made by Secretary of State Kissinger. Hence the dispatch of

a high-level intelligence official to Washington for the disengagement talks.

But President Assad nurses deep suspicions that the Israelis want to divide Egypt from Syria by freezing disengagement where it stands now. He has not been prepared to disengage in easy stages on the Suez Canal.

On the contrary, he is insisting that disengagement be tied to a full Israeli commitment to total withdrawal at an early date from lands occupied after the 1967 war. To hammer home his determination, he initiated the fighting on the Golan front. For the same reason he went to Moscow.

For the moment, at least, President Assad seems prepared to wait a while. "We are reasonable; we are not saying 'Accept our terms, or we go to war tomorrow,'" he said in a recent interview in the Syrian Foreign Office. Zaccaria Ismail, said in a talk the other day.

Still, the Syrians are convinced that the only way to hold the rest of the Arab world behind them, the only way to prevent a slow drift into the Sadat position, is to raise the threat of major new fighting. With so many pressures at work here, war—though unlikely—could break out again.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Chairman: John Hay Whitney
Co-Chairmen: Katharine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Publisher: Robert T. MacDonalld
Editor: Murray M. Weiss
Managing Editor: George W. Bates
Ray Verge, Assistant Managing Editor

International Herald Tribune, S.A. as capital of 12,500,000 F.
R.C. Paris No. 15 B112 21 Rue de Berri 75008 Paris Cedex 08.
Tel.: 222-25-50 Telex: 79000 Herald Paris Cedex 08.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter R. Thayer
© 1974 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

هذا من الأصل

MADRID

A Salvage Operation for Traditional Songs of Spain

By Jeffrey Jones

MADRID (UHT).—After they were married in 1900, Ramon Menéndez Pidal and Maria Goyri took a wedding trip appropriate to this century's leading scholar of Hispanic letters and to the former student he had married. Using the "Poema de Mio Cid" as a guide, they traced on foot and donkey the route that Rodrigo Diaz de Vivar, El Cid, took when he was banished from Castile in 1081.

During that pilgrimage, in a town along the River Duero in Old Castile, Maria Goyri recited a traditional ballad, or romance, to a washerwoman. The woman kept several romances in memory. One told of the untimely death of 135 of Don Juan, son and heir to the throne of Isabella and Ferdinand. Rich in narrative detail since corroborated through historical research, the ballad was unknown to scholars and scarcely had ever been published, not even during the 18th century when romances were in vogue in courts throughout Europe and their publication had become a profitable enterprise.

The conclusion was that the ballad had been passed down to the washerwoman orally, over more than four centuries.

That was something of a bombshell to scholars at the turn of the century. They had thought that the oral tradition, while still alive in parts of the Hispanic world, had long since died in Castile. The discovery was prophetic as it corresponded with the flourishing of interest in the roots of Spanish culture.

For Menéndez Pidal and Maria Goyri, the washerwoman episode was an early highlight in the

building of a prodigious collection. When Menéndez Pidal died in 1938—15 years after his wife, and just a few months before his 100th birthday—the "Romancero," as the collected ballads are called, consisted of more than 25,000 pages representing Spanish, Colloquial Portuguese, Latin American and Sephardic Jewish traditions. Despite Menéndez Pidal's great energy, the collection remained a largely unexploited resource in his lifetime, in part because the "Romancero" was always one among several concurrent projects. Moreover, having inherited part of the collection from his older brother Juan (who began picking up ballads around 1861), Menéndez Pidal apparently regarded his brother as a kind of family treasure. At his death, only five of the more than 25 volumes of ballads had been edited and published.

All this helps to explain how University of California literature professor Diego Catalán, Menéndez Pidal's grandson, came to be standing the other day in the garden of the Madrid house where he was born 45 years ago. "I remember when it was all country," he said, gesturing toward apartment buildings beyond the garden wall. "My grandfather used to take out directly from here up into the mountains."

The family home is now within the spreading urban jungle of Madrid's Chamartin section. Inside the gabled house, up a wide wooden staircase, are rooms lined with Menéndez Pidal's books. Catalán, his wife Alicia and their seven children are installed on the ground floor which they share with stacks of papers and files, a photocopying machine and a steady stream of visitors. It is, appropriately, the "Romancero" which has brought the old Menéndez Pidal home to life. Responsibility for the collection was willed to Catalán by his grandfather. Catalán—who has taught at U.S. universities for the past 10 years—spent several years laying groundwork for "bureaucratic structures" that would make these archives the basis for a variety of scholarly projects. When he returned to Spain last fall for a year of intensive work on the collection, it was with a team of 10 independently funded graduate students.

The basic task is to prepare the thousands of ballad texts for publication, "so that this material will not be lost," Catalán says.



Jeffrey Jones

Diego Catalán, who inherited his grandfather's collection of Hispanic romances.

remembering, perhaps, that the plates for what was to be the first printing of the initial five volumes of the "Romancero" were destroyed by artillery fire at the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936. Editing is now proceeding at a brisk pace, with five volumes prepared for publication this year and four more planned for next year.

Computer Study

Also in preparation is a massive computer study of the "Romancero," designed to get at the roots of the creative process in oral poetry. The study involves coding thousands of variant texts from 15th, 16th and 17th-century printed matter as well as directly from the oral versions set down during the 18th and 20th centuries. The texts come from everywhere that Spanish is spoken.

Catalán believes that the key to the continuous creative process lies in what is transformed and what survives as a ballad moves through time and place. "In traditional poetry, there is

a constant tension between the continuity of a norm and the breaking of the norm," he says. "It is an open system which is continuously being adapted to the environment in which it is sung. The changes—say in word choice or thematic emphasis—are not accidental, so they must be considered part of the system."

"But if a poem were all change," Catalán adds, "it would not be traditional, just as if a romance were completely static it could not be poetry."

When Menéndez Pidal willed the "Romancero" legacy to his grandson, more than nepotism was involved. A historian and linguist, Catalán was studying and writing about Hispanic popular balladry well before he took his doctorate at age 33.

While he was a student in philosophy and letters at the University of Madrid, Catalán was tramping Spain in search of folk ballads. It was the tense post-Civil War period in Spain: Catalán found himself suspected of being a government tax agent by rural people and of

being a diehard guerrilla by authorities.

Once, Catalán recalls, an old woman in La Mancha would not trust his good faith until he had recited the Lord's Prayer, which he did in Latin. He was arrested no less than three times by the Guardia Civil.

Despite impediments, Catalán collected more than 1,000 ballad versions. In 1969, he published the collected ballads of the Canary Islands.

Besides working on the existing ballad collection, Catalán's team of graduate students has been searching Spain for new romance versions. Emigration, television and tourism have wrought tremendous changes in the rural areas where romances are traditionally sung—most often within a context of group labor, such as by women doing embroidery or by people around the threshing platform.

"The ballad tradition today is quite dead," Catalán said. "On the other hand," he added, "they have been saying that since the 17th century."

Behind the U.S. Nostalgia Binge

NEW YORK (UHT).—A few years ago Americans were relentlessly celebrating what was called the "youth culture" in plays, movies and books. Now they are absorbed in nostalgia—works about the 1920s, 1930s, 1940s and 1950s.

Why the sudden shift in interest? Dr. E. Arthur Livingston, a Manhattan psychiatrist, says that it marks a retreat from reality, a pervasive mood of depression and anomie, a loss of sense of the self. "There is so great a need for escape to times that seem simpler and in a sense more pastoral that the product is being packaged commercially," he said. Escapism rather than nostalgia is at the root of the present cycle, Dr. Livingston believes. "Science-fiction films are also doing quite well," he pointed out. "And you can scarcely be nostalgic about the

future. With all our troubles today, I don't think that anyone with any independent recollection of the 1930s, as I have, would prefer to be living then."

But most moviegoers are under 30. For them, according to John Gagnon, a sociologist at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, the 1930s seem to be a period of more authentic human relationships.

"They don't know, and the movies certainly don't remind them, of the fact that unemployment, insecurity, calamitous illness, malnutrition, limited educational opportunities affected not the 15 or 20 percent of the population that they talk so much about now, but most of it."

"What they do sense," he added, "is that somehow everything was realer in those days. Life was more likely to be experienced at first hand, as it were."

FRENCH FASHIONS

Why Stores Don't Have Size 12+

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 15 (UHT).—There are a number of French shops where to be size 12, or over, seems a sin. As you announce your size, everything comes to a dead halt while the salesgirl gives you that too-much-is-too-much look.

The frustration is all the greater because these are often the shops that carry the prettiest styles, the ones that are in the women's magazines. Comes a time in every woman's life when she, too, would like to join the fashion parade. But no such luck. Madam she is, as a matron she will dress.

Marlene Grandval, who as a designer and retailer 'MG store on Rue Bonaparte' knows the problem, has a partial explanation for it.

"First of all," she said, "the so-called stylists are called in by big manufacturers to supply new ideas—and make a few headlines. So far, so good. Things get complicated when it turns out that most stylists can throw a lot of sketches and ideas down on paper but are incapable of doing a thorough pattern job, which takes time and is expensive. At this point, the stylist, having done her job, bids goodbye to the manufacturer—and what ends up in the store is something else again."

Lack of Background

"Very few stylists," Miss Grandval claims, "have a strong technical background, and can assess whether this or that style is expandable to size 12 and 14. They forget that every time they design a dress, the sizing should be studied dress by dress—because it varies considerably according to shape and fabric."

In passing, Miss Grandval paid tribute to ready-made clothes designed by couturiers. "There's no way a ready-to-wear manufacturer can come anywhere near a couture house when it comes to making patterns," she said—which explains why it is easier for couturiers to expand their ready-to-wear operations all over the world. They have the know-how.

In short, the French stylists are strong on styles but weak on sizing. "Right," said Miss Grandval, adding, "When American stores order French clothes, they provide their own sizing system—and if it's not respected, the merchandise is sent right back."

Miss Grandval believes that the lively world of the stylists needs shaking up and editing. "They put too many ideas on the mar-

Paris designer-retailer Marlene Grandval says larger women can't find fashionable clothes because of problems in manufacturing system.

Allaguide Dumas.



ket at once," she remarked. "Each of these ideas would be great if it were backed by a solid technique, then developed the following season. Instead of being dropped cold each time. But that, of course, is not altogether the stylist's fault. They, too, have to follow the manufacturer's orders."

This is not the case for Miss Grandval, who is fortunate enough to own her shop and call the shots. "For instance, I may have 100 ideas right here in the work-rooms. But I'll only get 10 at a time on the market. No need to confuse the customer."

And how does she manage the sizes in her own shop? "I cheat," she said with a candid smile. "I don't go for the conventional 10, 12 etc.," she said, "because I don't want stupid discussions. I know very well, I can't find anything to fit me in my own shop."

mean? I've never been a 12. I'm a 10."

Instead, she labels her clothes 1, 2, 3 and 4. "Beesides," she said, "with soft fashions, it's hard to stick to rigid sizes. Mine can bridge over two sizes," depending on how the woman likes her clothes to fit.

Miss Grandval, who is one of the pioneers of the Russian and the Russian look, specializes in blouses and long skirts. Among her clients are Jane Fonda, Jane Birkin and Catherine Deneuve. "I've had to select my clientele and stick to it," she said. "Other-ise, the financial risks would be too big. But I wouldn't be against making dresses for matrons, if only I had a larger shop."

"Because," she added, having a his sigh, "it's a problem I know very well, I can't find anything to fit me in my own shop."

ENTERTAINMENT IN N.Y.

Plays

NEW YORK, April 15 (UHT).—This is how critics for the New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"Thomazine and Bushrod," directed by Gordon Parks Jr., is "a black Western of considerable freshness," Nora Sayre says. In it, she says, "Bushrod, Max Julien, who wrote and co-produced the picture, and Thomazine (Vonetta McGee) live on the lam in the wilderness. Between stiekups and shootouts, they share many of their spoils with Indians, Mexicans and poor whites, for whom they become folk heroes. Pursued by a fabulously evil white sheriff (George Murdock), who vows to kill them, Thomazine and Bushrod are both cowboys and Indians, the hunters and the hunted."

"Music! Music!" staged and directed by Martin Charnin, is described as "a cavalcade of American music with footnotes by Alan Jay Lerner." Clive Barnes says, "It purported to take the story of American popular theater from New Orleans in 1895 to the present day. It missed a few songs along the route. Starting from Storeville and when those Saints Came Marching In, 'Music! Music!' offers a sketchy—necessarily sketchy, I suppose—rundown of Broadway music. You hear some great songs. But for much of the time, it is just like a record album, or a television special done on the cheap, with hand-me-down choreography and minimal stagings."

Epidemics have been the scourge of whole continents; they have been studied, controlled, and eventually forgotten, making way for other diseases and other problems. We know today that progress has its price, even in the field of health. Are we running around in circles? It is the declared aim of Bayer to break the spell—with ever renewed efforts.

For more than half a century Bayer has been engaged in research on the causes of diseases and how to control them. The results of this work have made history. Research scientists

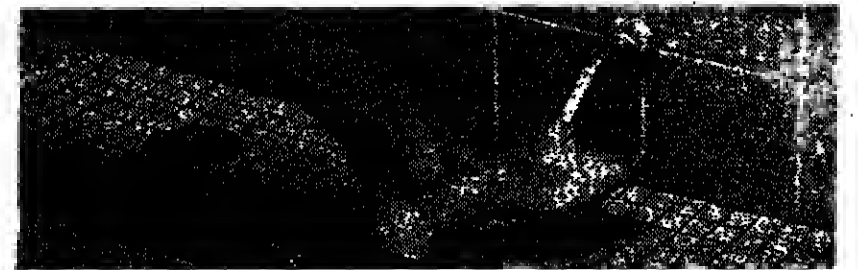
working in Bayer's laboratories discovered, for example, effective drugs for fighting tropical and infectious diseases, hypertension, diabetes and pain. Now there is every indication of a new breakthrough: a new Bayer preparation for controlling fungal diseases. In some countries practically every fifth inhabitant is suffering from fungal infection. The symptoms are deceptively harmless. But cure can be difficult and can take a long time.

Professor Rieth, a Hamburg physician and one of Germany's leading mycologists, warned against fungal diseases which are well on their way to spreading on a nation-wide basis: "Although we must live with fungi, we must also die with them. Our aim must be to protect people against fungal infections."

"Microfungi" are difficult to control, particularly when they appear as co-existent mycotic diseases alongside other diseases, as to say as their usufructuaries. Such mycoses must be controlled to protect the already weakened patient from further complication. "Once we are successful in stopping the spread of the pathogenic yeasts, we can proceed with treating the primary disease without the risk of mycotic complications," says Professor Rieth.



Most of us usually make things too easy for the fungi. Although we wash our feet daily, we often fail to dry them thoroughly between the toes. We are guilty of the same neglect after swimming. Wherever the skin is continuously softened, pathogenic fungi can settle down and thrive.



Fungi thrive particularly well in moist heat. However, swimming-pools, saunas and sports grounds are not the only sources of infection. Domestic animals, too, can transmit fungi.



Clinical testing of the new Bayer preparation was world wide and covered several thousands of cases. Positive reports on the results of therapy have been so numerous that the product will now be introduced to doctors all over the globe. National health services in many countries have already recognized and approved this versatile preparation.

Many years of intensive research led to a further significant contribution by Bayer to world health.

Bayer operates in almost all countries of the globe in the fields of chemicals, dyestuffs, engineering materials, man-made fibres, pharmaceuticals and crop-protection products. Bayer Germany: an enterprise with 136,000 co-workers and 6,000 different sales products.



Bayer thinks of tomorrow—today

Trade Bill May Not Pass In U.S. in '74

Problem of Timing
Faces Senate Panel

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—There is a distinct possibility that Congress will not pass the trade bill this year despite fairly widespread support for it after more than a year's work by the administration and Congress.

If the bill, already passed by the House, fails to clear the Senate, work on it will have to start all over again in a new Congress next year. And the planned international trade negotiations known as the Tokyo Round, on which preliminary talks are under way, would almost certainly be stalled.

The problem in the Senate is more one of time than of opposition to the main provisions of the bill, although one provision, involving trade with the Soviet Union, is intensely controversial. In addition, organized labor opposes the bill as it passed the House. But both congressional and administration observers doubt that this alone would kill it.

Lack of Enthusiasm

Given the scheduling difficulties in the Senate, a major problem facing the bill is an apparent lack of enthusiasm for it, especially among the Senate. One key senator on the Finance Committee, although accepting that the administration feels it must have new negotiating authority and other changes in the present 12-year-old law, asked a staff member the other day: "Just who is going to do this damn bill, anyway?"

The senators, said a knowledgeable staff man, are "apathetic."

The bill would give the President new authority to negotiate reductions of tariffs and other trade barriers, would provide new provisions for relief of U.S. industries and workers injured by import competition and would have numerous other changes. The most controversial provision would allow lower, or "most-favored-nation," tariffs on imports from Communist countries. The House barred both these trade benefits, and also export credits, as long as the Soviet Union continues to limit emigration, and the President has threatened to veto the bill if it fails to come to him in the form of a bill.

But only last week Stanley Leibel, chairman of the National Committee on Soviet Jewry, insisted to the Finance Committee that the House provision be retained.

Long Delay Possible

The Finance Committee completed exhaustive hearings on the bill last week—with very few senators in attendance at the hearings—and has not even begun the complicated process of rewriting it—a process that may take a month. However, shortly after the present Easter recess the House is expected to pass a controversial bill that increases taxes on the oil industry.

The problem for Sen. Russell Long, D-La., is whether his committee should proceed immediately to consideration of that bill.

U.S. Output Falls in Month

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—U.S. industrial output slid for the fourth month in a row in March, declining 0.5 percent, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The board's index of physical output of factories, mines and utilities fell last month to a seasonally-adjusted 133.9 percent of the 1967 average, up only 0.2 percent from a year earlier.

The March downturn in industrial production compared with a downward-revised 0.7 percent drop in February and a 0.9 percent decline in January. Last month's fall-off was centered in nondurable consumer goods and durable goods materials, the Federal Reserve Board said. Consumer goods fell 0.5 percent in output during March, with consumer durables sliding 0.1 percent and consumer nondurables dropping 0.9 percent. Output of household appliances fell, while auto assemblies were at about the same annual rate as in February.

Meanwhile the Commerce Department said the growth in U.S. business sales and inventories slowed slightly in February from the previous month.

February sales of all businesses rose \$2.06 billion, or 1.3 percent, to a seasonally-adjusted \$157.07 billion after having surged \$2.64 billion, or 2.4 percent, in January. Inventories of all businesses climbed \$0.05 billion, or 1.4 percent, in February to an adjusted \$227.71 billion from \$224.66 billion in January, when inventories had climbed \$0.30 billion, or 1.5 percent.

February was the 19th consecutive month that inventories expanded more than \$1 billion.



Stephen Anderson

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Stephen Anderson has been appointed director of European Group, Sperry Remington Electric Shavers European group. He will be headquartered in Frankfurt.

Grayhound Food Management Inc. announces that A. Bean, marketing director of the company's European subsidiary, Restaurant SA (Brussels), has been named director of marketing for Europe. The company also reports the formation of Restaurant France SA.

Jean-François Grochowicki has been appointed general manager of Kelly Services in Paris.

Booz-Allen & Hamilton has appointed Pierre Kedeonachi its director for France.

Companies Involved Are the Independents

Iran Eyes Joint Ventures With U.S. Firms

By H. J. Maidenberger

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 15 (AP)—Iran, a leading petroleum exporter, and a number of small independent American oil concerns are negotiating to form joint ventures to refine and market gasoline and other fuels in the United States.

As explained by Iran's Finance Minister, Jamshid Amouzegar, in an interview here this weekend, the partnerships would "carry our crude oil downstream from the well to the corner service station."

"We can not reveal the names

of the companies we are talking with," Mr. Amouzegar said, "but they are the small independent ones who have suffered more recently from shortages than the big companies."

Under the plans being negotiated on a partnership basis, Mr. Amouzegar explained, Iran would not only supply the crude oil but would also help finance the purchase of existing refineries or the construction of new facilities.

"We do not pretend to know American marketing systems such as retailing methods, so we will leave that to our future partners," he said.

Iran, which produces 6.2 million barrels of oil a day, did not join the Arab embargo on shipments of petroleum to the United States and other nations after the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli war last October.

Iran, a non-Arab Moslem nation, continued to ship oil during the embargo, which ended three weeks ago.

However, Iran has been in the forefront of oil exporters demanding more money for their key commodity, a policy that its finance minister defended before the current special session of the UN General Assembly that was convened to discuss the world crisis in raw materials.

"We in Iran," Mr. Amouzegar declared, "are paying much more for everything we import—food, stuffs, fibers and minerals—and our costs are rising because of improved living standards of many of our 22 million people."

"The partnerships we are forming with the small American oil companies will be, hopefully, of some benefit to your people. However, the basic problem will not be solved as long as the non-replenishable oil is squandered so recklessly as it has been for so long."

The Iranian official, whose country has been under pressure to provide cheaper fuel to the impoverished nations along with other major producers, observed: "The two-tier system of oil prices is workable. We would need ration cards to prevent the diversion of oil from the poor countries to those who can afford to pay."

"A better solution, and one that we have been proposing, is to create a pool of money to help the poorer countries. We have promised at least \$1 billion toward that end, and have committed \$350 million already to the World Bank and other agencies."

"The partnership deals with small oil companies is another solution, he said, and such ventures have been or are being set up in South Africa, Greece, West Germany and India."

"Actually," Mr. Amouzegar recalled, "we urged such ventures

in view of Kuwait's importance as a producer, with a daily output of three million barrels, the buy-back negotiation is of major importance for the future of crude oil prices in the Persian Gulf. Saudi Arabia and Iran, the two

U.S. Aide Fears Energy Waste As Crisis Ends

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—U.S. environmental protection administrator Russell Train said yesterday he fears the nation "is going to go back to its wasteful ways" of consuming energy now that the Arab oil embargo has ended.

"I think that we're very complacent about this, not really recognizing that we're in for a long-term energy problem in this country," he said. "We've got to make up our minds... that we'd better start giving the highest possible priority to reducing the use of energy."

Mr. Train, appearing on a television program, said a switch to the largest single energy saving "that we could make." He noted that the market is already pushing auto makers "very strongly in this direction," but warned that any letup might call either for government regulation or a tax on engine size.

highest producers in the region, are following the Kuwaiti developments closely.

Saudi Arabian sources said that they are awaiting the assembly's decision in Kuwait before proceeding with plans to acquire a majority control of Arabia American Oil Co. (Aramco), in which the foreign partners are Exxon, Mobil, Texaco and Standard Oil of California.

There are reports that Saudi Arabia is leaning toward a 100 percent acquisition of the 75 percent share of Aramco held by the foreign partners, but informed sources said that no final decision had been reached.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Qatar and Iraq coordinated their position in negotiations with the Western oil companies in late 1972 that ended in the so-called "participation" agreements by which the host governments acquired 25 percent of their major foreign concessions.

These agreements went into effect on Jan. 1, 1973, in Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Qatar, but the Kuwaiti national assembly rejected the terms. During the October Middle East war, Iraq nationalized the American and Dutch interests in Basrah Petroleum Co., effectively going beyond the 25 percent ownership.

Records Undiminished

But the upheaval in world oil prices last year, particularly after the October war, undermined the original participation agreements. With prices soaring more than 200 percent and consumers scrambling to obtain long-term supplies, the governments of the producing countries discovered that they could market more oil directly, at better prices, by taking over majority control of production.

The Persian Gulf participation formula was also weakened by the announcement in May by the Shah of Iran that the Western companies making up the Iranian oil consortium had agreed to surrender 100 percent control of oil output from the concession area in exchange for long-term oil supply contracts at favorable prices.

Although 60 percent of production from the oil concession area is marketed by contract through the consortium partners, the symbolic value of Iran's claim to total national ownership is a goal to the Arab producers to acquire full title to their oil.

IRS Report Said to Fault ITT's Hartford Deal

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. made a conscious and initially successful effort to mislead the U.S. Internal Revenue Service when the IRS was considering ITT's application for a favorable ruling that its acquisition of Hartford Fire Insurance Co. should be tax-free, the Wall Street Journal reports.

That is the thrust of an officially still secret 110-page IRS analysis of the circumstances surrounding the ruling, which was a prerequisite to ITT's 1970 takeover of Hartford, the largest acquisition in history.

The ruling, granted by the IRS in October 1969, allowed the 17,000 former Hartford shareholders to exchange their stock for ITT shares without paying immediate capital gains taxes. After a lengthy investigation, the IRS early last month revoked the ruling and began moving to collect the taxes, believed to total at least \$30 million to \$50 million.

ITT maintains it did nothing wrong in seeking the ruling and fully satisfied IRS criteria for granting it. The company filed suit last week in federal court in Wilmington, Delaware, asking that the favorable ruling be reinstated.

As previously reported, the IRS investigation centered on a murky stock transaction between ITT and the Italian bank Mediobanca of Milan. The transaction stemmed from an IRS requirement that ITT-Hartford-type acquisitions must be made solely for stock of the acquiring company. Cash cannot be involved.

ITT Bought Shares

That was a problem, because in the early stages of its courtship of Hartford, ITT purchased about 1.7 million Hartford shares, 8 percent of the insurer's outstanding common, for cash from various sources.

The IRS believed the cash pur-

chases tainted the stock-only requirement, so it told ITT that if the acquisition was to be tax-free the previously acquired Hartford shares had to be sold "unconditionally to third parties" before the acquisition could proceed. ITT purportedly sold the stock to Mediobanca.

The IRS inquiry into the transaction essentially confirms what independent analysts have long contended—that the stock sale was not unconditional and Mediobanca was not as unrelated to ITT as IRS criteria required. But the tax agency's analysis, a copy of which was obtained by the Wall Street Journal, discloses a number of details about the transaction that either had not been disclosed previously or had not been confirmed by a government inquiry.

Signs of Haste

Even though the IRS had many months to conduct its investigation, its printed findings show signs of last-minute revision and hasty assembly. Some pages appear to have been typed on different typewriters from others. And some of the report's conclusions are stated to be "inferences" from less than complete evidence rather than ironclad, unchallengeable conclusions flowing from total documentation.

Here are the IRS's main findings:

- The ITT-Mediobanca deal

Shultz Quit In Rift Over Nixon Policy

Reveals Price Freeze
Caused His Decision

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—President Nixon's decision to freeze prices a second time last June 13 triggered the resignation of Treasury Secretary George Shultz, Mr. Shultz revealed in a weekend interview.

Mr. Shultz, who said he "didn't agree at all" with the freeze, went to the President "the next day" and submitted his resignation.

But the President, facing an imminent visit from Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev on trade matters, persuaded Mr. Shultz to delay his decision long enough to wind down controls.

"So I did," Mr. Shultz recalled. "I mulled about that for quite a while... and I just didn't take any interviews (because) I didn't want to be in a position of giving a fudging answer."

But he indicated that his mind was made up that "at some time in the not too distant future, I



George Shultz

ought to leave." The formal resignation letter went to the President early this year.

In retrospect, Mr. Shultz said with a broad grin, the freeze was a "great thing—it was so bad that even the most hardened advocates of freezes and controls could see that there were limitations on what you could accomplish by that means."

On another topic, Mr. Shultz, who will retire as secretary early next month, implied that President Nixon will take a greater role in running economic policy, with the new secretary of the Treasury—reportedly William Simon—"as the senior person" on the economic team.

Prime Rate Lifted Above 10% For 1st Time by 2 U.S. Banks

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—The prime lending rate broke through the 10 percent barrier today as two banks posted rates above the old record.

North Carolina National Bank announced it had raised its prime rate from 9 3/4 percent to 10 1/4 percent, effective last Friday. First National Bank of Chicago, the nation's 10th-largest commercial bank, set its prime rate at 10.10 percent. North Carolina National Bank is ranked 26th in size.

It was not immediately apparent whether other banks would follow since the Federal Reserve Board has recently discouraged moves beyond 10 percent when such action seemed imminent.

The prime rate is the base lend-

ing rate banks charge their largest corporate customers. While it does not affect small business and consumer loans, it is regarded as an indicator of the availability of money in general.

Many banks last week moved their prime rates up to 10 percent from 9 3/4 percent. Economists have attributed the recent upward moves of the prime rate to a combination of high corporate demand and action by the Federal Reserve Board to stem inflation by tightening the nation's money supply.

The prime rate has reached the old record of 10 percent three times since the fall. Its record high before 1973 was 8 1/2 percent, reached during the 1969-70 money-crunch period.

In finding a purchaser, ITT enlisted the aid of Felix Rohatyn, an ITT director and partner in Lazard Freres & Co., one of ITT's investment bankers. André Meyer, Lazard's senior partner, suggested Mediobanca as a possible buyer, the IRS report says. Lazard had had previous dealings with the Milan bank.

Internal memoranda circulated among ITT officials and employees as they were planning the stock transaction show they fully recognized that the sort of deal they had in mind might not meet IRS criteria.

The IRS analysis says the tax agency erred in approving the transaction and should have turned it down based on what ITT proposed at the time. But the IRS goes on to say that ITT, because of the likelihood of IRS objections, took steps to conceal the true nature of certain aspects of the transaction.

The agency alleges that ITT hoodled some aspects of the deal differently from the way it told the IRS it would handle them, "misstated" material facts in its application, omitted other material facts from the bank.

The purpose of these moves, the IRS concludes, was to make the sale appear unconditional when it was not and to make ITT and the bank appear unrelated when they were not.

Early Gain Is Erased On Wall St.

New Mideast Threat,
Bank Rate Rise Cited

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Stocks made a modest gain in the first two hours of trading today, then slowly lost ground amid new threats in the Middle East and another rise in the prime interest rate in the United States.

Part of the market's initial gain had stemmed from hopes that the rise in interest rates, including the prime rate, may have peaked.

However, two banks pushed their prime rates slightly above the record high of 10 percent—the rate quoted by most banks. Some of the weakness also appeared to coincide with a warning by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy that Egypt will strike against Israel if Israeli forces continue to escalate their retaliation against Syria and Lebanon because of Palestinian guerrilla attacks.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 1.02 points to 843.78. It was ahead more than 3 points early in the session. Declining issues outran gains about 755 to 600.

Trading was slow. Volume totaled 10.13 million shares compared with 8.97 million last Thursday, the slowest day since Aug. 27, 1973. The New York Stock Exchange was closed on Good Friday.

Kellogg dipped 1.8 to 16 7/8 after the exchange had halted trading in the issue about 30 minutes from the final bell. Kellogg announced an agreement to acquire Tropica Products in a share-for-share exchange. Tropica's stock rose 2 1/4 to 15.

U.S. Steel climbed a point to 43 1/8. The nation's major steel companies reached what was termed a "settlement understanding" with the United Steelworkers on a new three-year contract, the two sides announced over the weekend.

Du Pont, which reported higher first-quarter earnings, edged up 1.2 to 170 1/4. Baxter Laboratories also, coming in with improved quarterly profits, tacked on 1 1/2 to 40.

IBM, Ponderosa Systems, and ARA Services added a point or better. Prices declined in quiet trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index lost 0.62 to 85.49.

Company Reports

American Can	1974	1973
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	573.3	463.2
Profit (millions)...	17.6	11.4
Per Share	0.95	0.61

American Cyanamid	1974	1973
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	410.5	356.8
Profit (millions)...	34.9	29.4
Per Share	0.73	0.61

BankAmerica	1974	1973
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	255.1	247.4
Profit (millions)...	40.80	40.69
Per Share	0.553	0.543

Banks Trust New York	1974	1973
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	117.8	115.7
Profit (millions)...	11.70	11.49
Per Share	0.173	0.164

B.F. Goodrich	1974	1973
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	432.72	398.4
Profit (millions)...	14.88	13.37
Per Share	1.01	0.89

Colt Industries	1974	1973
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	255.3	238.1
Profit (millions)...	11.24	5.65
Per Share	1.54	0.89

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

9W57 New York

Morgan Guaranty
Trust Company

Barclays Bank
of New York

Avon Products, Inc.

Sony Corporation
of America

Chanel, Inc.

...are among our
inter-national
corporate tenants.

SOLE BUILDING COMPANY, OWNER-BUILDER.

FOR INFORMATION WRITE OR CALL SOLOW BUILDING COMPANY,
9 W. 57 STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019. (212) PL 1-1100 EXT. 9

in paris, fully furnished offices and services next to the champs élysées...

your office:
in the heart of Paris most prestigious business
center,
luxuriously furnished offices of all sizes
in a high class new building.

with full service:
Telephone, Telex, underground parking, hostess,
multilingual secretaries, conference rooms,
services, international banking services, sales etc.,
and many business addresses to help your French
contacts.

EVERYTHING WILL BE READY TO ANSWER
YOUR SPECIFIC NEEDS.

Company _____
in the name of _____
Address _____
Tel. _____

SOF
CORPORATE DEV. DES
DEPARTMENT
36 rue Watteau
75008 PARIS

Just send us this
card and we will
send you more
information.

SOCIETE
BANCAIRE
ET FINANCIERE
CORPORATE SERVICES
DEPARTMENT
36 rue Watteau
PARIS 75008
Tel. 54.19.15

INVESTIGATE HOW YOU CAN BEAT RISING INFLATION WITH FULL SECURITY AND CONFIDENCE

Write for a free brochure,
"WHY AND HOW TO INVEST IN
MEXICO."

S.H. MORAN
INSURGENTES SUR. No. 1457-4HT,
MEXICO DF. O.F.
TELE: RCA-07753.

THE WESTON GROUP

makes a market
in all series

Enquiries to:

8002 ZURICH, Gotthardstr. 6,
Tel.: 5371. Tel.: 361350.

10036 NEW YORK CITY,
500 Fifth Ave.
Tel.: BKA 224923, T.: 3651350.

[illegible]

General Telephone & Electronics, One Stamford Center, Stamford, Conn. 06904
GTE Sylvania S.A.I., Louvain, France
1975 Telecommunications S.A. Milan, Italy

We're the 6th largest telephone system in the world. And GTE, with manufacturing and marketing facilities in 30 countries, is a world leader in communications. We provide everything from telephones to electronic switching to microwave transmission systems.

We get people talking.

GTE Sylvania is a leading maker of incandescent, fluorescent and high intensity lamps for home and industry. GTE Sylvania, inventor of the flashcube and Magicube, is the largest photoflighting manufacturer in the world.

**We brighten
their lives a bit.**

We make television sets, radios and stereo, marketed internationally under the names of GTE Sylvania, SABA, Fleetwood and Empire. (Over 100 manufacturers use Sylvania picture tubes in their TV sets.)

We entertain them.

General Telephone & Electronics 60 companies employing over 195,000 people throughout the world . . . a growing concern for your growing needs.

We're GTE.

هكذا من الأصل

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor the solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

\$25,000,000

UMC UMC Industries, Inc.

9½% Sinking Fund Debentures due 1999

Price 100%
(plus accrued interest)

White, Weld & Co.
Incorporated

Salomon Brothers

Elyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
Incorporated

Alex. Brown & Sons

Drexel Burnham & Co.
Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.
Affiliate of Eadic & Co. Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Incorporated

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Lazard Frères & Co.

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.
Incorporated

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Incorporated

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Incorporated

Reynolds Securities Inc.

Smith, Barney & Co.
Incorporated

Stone & Webster Securities Corporation

Warburg-Faribas, Inc.

Dean Witter & Co.
Incorporated

Bear, Stearns & Co.

A. G. Becker & Co.
Incorporated

Reinholdt & Gardner

Shearson, Hammill & Co.
Incorporated

G. H. Walker, Laird
Incorporated

SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

April 10, 1974

Tokyo Exchange

1976-77	Shocks and Din S	P/E	50s.	High	Low	Last	Net
1	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
2	24	Wards Co	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
3	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
4	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
5	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
6	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
7	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
8	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
9	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
11	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
12	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
13	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
14	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
15	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
16	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
17	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
18	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
19	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
20	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
21	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
22	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
23	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
24	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
25	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
26	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
27	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
28	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
29	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
30	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
31	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
32	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
33	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
34	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
35	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
36	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
37	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
38	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
39	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
40	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
41	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
42	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
43	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
44	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
45	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
46	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
47	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
48	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
49	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
50	11-16	Ward Fds	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

April 15, 1974			
	Price	Price	
Asahi Glass	281	Matsui El. Wks	525
Canon	278	Atsuhubi Corp.	525
Da. Nic. Prml.	240	Atsuhubi Corp.	525
Fuji Bank	250	Aisai Co.	428
Fuji Photo	265	Atsuhubi	428
Huachu	165	Nippon Elec.	212
Honda Motor	458	Sharp	277
C. Itoh	311	Shinada	391
Japan Air Lines	562	Sony Corp.	391
Kansai El. P.	474	Sumitomo Bk	485
Kan. Soap	314	Takubo Marine	345
Kobe Brewery	512	Tokai Bldg.	445
Komatsu	275	Talim	745
Kumagai	260	Tokai Marine	745
Matsui El. Ind.	549	Toshiba	477
		Toyoda Motor	477

Tokyo		
Stock Indexes		
	1974	
	Ten-1.	Per. Rich
Tokyo (nl)	320.18	743.58
Tokyo (nl)	4532.37	4551.80
(nl) New. (nl) Old.	6618.18	4191.00

**LET US BE
YOUR AGENT
FOR
ELLIS AG**
Weinplatz 6, Zürich.

Top Financial Management Consultants

for challenging overseas opportunities
with Booz, Allen & Hamilton

● A working knowledge of the French language.

A high level of compensation is offered plus fringe benefits and successful candidates will have the opportunity to advance their careers within our world-wide organization.

Please *reply in strict confidence* your curriculum vitae including current salary to:

C. M. Patrick,
Director of Personnel,
Booz, Allen & Hamilton International B.V.,
1-5 New Bond Street,
London, W1T 0DB.

**Booz-Allen & Hamilton
Int. B.V.,**

**CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
BRUSSELS AREA
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY**

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY
for
**PETROLEUM SUPPLY
& DISTRIBUTION MANAGER**
Swiss office, but can work out of
of West Europe. Must be
familiar with international oil
trading and traders. Must be
capable of structuring trans-
actions and follow through.
resulting in top salary and
participation.
Reply in detail in confidence.
Interview in May in your city.
Resources of American
Corporation at your disposal
Box D 4163, Heralde, Paris.

**EXECUTIVES
AVAILABLE**

Switzerland
Are you looking for a
**Financial Controller/
Treasurer**
with some additional years audit
experience in Swiss and Anglo-
American public accounting firms.
Experienced in all aspects of finan-
cial administration and especially
familiar with US accounting and
reporting systems.
Box D-437, Herald Tribune, Paris

The "International Executive Opportunities"

**TUESDAY, THURSDAY
& SATURDAY**

To place an advertisement, contact our office in your country listed in classified advertisements on back page for Mr. M. Ferrero, 21 Rue de Serri, 75320-Paris. Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex: 22-508

INSTITUTIONAL ADVISERS
FOR
CANADIAN INVESTMENTS


Canadian Institutions: Dealers and Stockbrokers seek representatives to advise and expand their institutional clientele in Europe. The posts could be in London or Paris and frequent travel in Europe will be necessary. Fluency in French is essential and a knowledge of German would be a useful qualification. Applicants, preferably aged between 25 and 40, must have at least 3 years previous experience, but a period of instruction in Canada will be proposed for those lacking the necessary knowledge of Canadian investments but otherwise well qualified. Remuneration and other benefits will be attractive.

Please reply to:

Box 20, 244, 147, St. Gien, Queen Street, London, W.C.2.

Closing prices on April 15, 1974
High Low Last Ch'ge

[illegible]

		High	Low	Last Ch'ge
200 W Cdn Seed	400	330	320	+18
2,620 Western Minke	218	203	205	-18
1,984 Western	5	23	23	25
1,320 Westcoast A	5	22 1/2	22 1/2	-1 1/2
400 W Bear	415	400	405	-15
900 Yukon C	142	148	142	-8
Total sales 2,086,760 shrimps				
<hr/>				
FCE Quotations				
April 14, 1974		1974	1973	
		Jan	Sep	Dec
DJIA	bid	824	845	848
FTI	bid	84	845	870
FTI	bid	280	290	290
295	offer	290	300	325
TRIOA	bid	400	425	400
457.57	offer	4350	450	4700
Rules & regulations available from:				
 Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.		Karkstrass 242, Amstelveen, Tel.: 14102, Phone: 25 47 53, Cable: INEXCHANGE		

Phone: 27.41.47.
Telex: 53641.

**BROKERS FOR STOCKS-
DEPOSITS-GOLD**

Phone: 27.41.47.
Telex: 53641.

8% Swiss Francs
German Marks
US - Dollars

18 months' notice of withdrawal
Write for further details
to Foreign Currency Department

Finansbanken

DK-1501 Copenhagen
P. O. Box 208
Denmark

Y FUTURES

ing company, sa

utures Specialists

Via Candotti, 61,
00187 Roma,
Italy.

our professionally managed com-

Tel. No.

Country:

ilities.

2

FCE Quotations

April 16, 1974		1974		1975	
		Jan.	Feb.	Dec.	Mar.
DJIA	bid	826	845	840	845
842.79	offer	844	860	865	870
FTI		280	290	290	299
299	offer	293	300	305	310
TKDJ	bid	4600	4650	4640	4680
4573.57	offer	4550	4650	4650	4700

Rules & regulations available from:

**Forward Contract
Exchange
Company Ltd.**

Karkissat 363,
Amstamcom.
Talos: 74102.
Phone: 25 47 53.
Cable:

COMMODITY FUTURES

 synoma trading company, sa

Commodity Futures Specialists
35 Rue des Paquis, Vin Cor
CH-1211 Geneva 2, 00187 R
Switzerland, Italy

Send me information about your professionally managed commodity investment programs.

Name: Tel: No.:
Address:
City: Country:
I have/have not traded commodities.

Montreal Stocks

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Be a NEW SUBSCRIBER and

SAVE UP TO 59%

of the newsstand price

(Depending on your country of residence)

International Herald Tribune newsstand prices are always much higher than subscription rates. So when you take advantage of the Introductory 25% Discount on a 6-month subscription, you find that, compared to what you have been paying at the newsstand, you save as much as 59%. After the specific introductory period chosen, regular renewal rates will be applied.

Subscription Dept., International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 PARIS CEDEX 08, FRANCE. Send me the newspaper by mail for 12 months ☐ 6 months ☐ 3 months ☐
(Savings up to 50% of the newsstand price!)

	12 mos.	4 mos.	3 mos.	12 mos.	4 mos.	3 mos.	12 mos.	4 mos.	3 mos.	
Abs Dhabi (air)	172.00	84.00	44.00	Germany (air)	172.00	84.00	New Zealand (air)	234.00	117.00	61.00
Aden (air)	172.00	84.00	44.00	Ghana (air)	172.00	84.00	Nigeria (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Algerian (air)	172.00	84.00	44.00	Great Britain	172.00	84.00	Qatar (air)	234.00	117.00	61.00
Algeria	172.00	84.00	44.00	Greece	172.00	84.00	Pakistan (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Community (air)	100.00	50.00	28.00	Hong-Kong (air)	210.00	105.00	Philippines (air)	210.00	105.00	55.00
Arabia	172.00	84.00	44.00	India	210.00	105.00	Romania (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Algeria (air)	70.00	35.00	19.00	Indonesia (air)	210.00	105.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Arabia (air)	234.00	117.00	61.00	Ireland (air)	172.00	84.00	Spain (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Algeria (air)	70.00	35.00	19.00	Israel (air)	172.00	84.00	Sweden (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Arabia (air)	234.00	117.00	61.00	Italy	172.00	84.00	Switzerland (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Algeria (air)	70.00	35.00	19.00	Japan	172.00	84.00	Taiwan (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Arabia (air)	234.00	117.00	61.00	Korea	172.00	84.00	Thailand (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Algeria (air)	70.00	35.00	19.00	Libya	172.00	84.00	Turkey (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Arabia (air)	234.00	117.00	61.00	Madagascar	172.00	84.00	U.S.A.R. (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Algeria (air)	70.00	35.00	19.00	Mexico	172.00	84.00	U.S.A. (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Arabia (air)	234.00	117.00	61.00	Morocco	172.00	84.00	U.S.A. (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Algeria (air)	70.00	35.00	19.00	Nepal	172.00	84.00	U.S.A. (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Arabia (air)	234.00	117.00	61.00	Norway	172.00	84.00	U.S.A. (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Algeria (air)	70.00	35.00	19.00	Oman	172.00	84.00	U.S.A. (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Arabia (air)	234.00	117.00	61.00	Pakistan	172.00	84.00	U.S.A. (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Algeria (air)	70.00	35.00	19.00	Peru	172.00	84.00	U.S.A. (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Arabia (air)	234.00	117.00	61.00	Romania	172.00	84.00	U.S.A. (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Algeria (air)	70.00	35.00	19.00	Saudi Arabia	172.00	84.00	U.S.A. (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Arabia (air)	234.00	117.00	61.00	Spain	172.00	84.00	U.S.A. (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Algeria (air)	70.00	35.00	19.00	Sweden	172.00	84.00	U.S.A. (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Arabia (air)	234.00	117.00	61.00	Switzerland	172.00	84.00	U.S.A. (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Algeria (air)	70.00	35.00	19.00	Taiwan	172.00	84.00	U.S.A. (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Arabia (air)	234.00	117.00	61.00	Thailand	172.00	84.00	U.S.A. (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Algeria (air)	70.00	35.00	19.00	Turkey	172.00	84.00	U.S.A. (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Arabia (air)	234.00	117.00	61.00	U.S.A.R.	172.00	84.00	U.S.A. (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Algeria (air)	70.00	35.00	19.00	U.S.A.	172.00	84.00	U.S.A. (air)	172.00	84.00	46.00
Arabia										

NAME (please print in block letters) _____

ADDRESS

☐ Check or money order enclosed. Payment to: International Herald Tribune

IMPORTANT: PAYMENT MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH THIS ORDER TO: International Herald Tribune

***** THIS OFFER FOR FIRST-TIME SUBSCRIBERS *****

for
Spa
day
hac
chil
live
T
ar
Mc
wa.
an.
"Li
ig



before he fed off yesterday, he hid Easter eggs for his children in the garden of the nearby home where he and his family

Britain Joins U.S. Team

MIAMI, April 15 (AP).—The Miami Toros announced earlier today announced the signing of British player Derek Watts.

Watts, a center forward with Leicester City, will join the Toros in time for a pre-season tour in Mexico later this month.

that "a yacht is a hole in the water into which you pour money."

To Bond, a British migrant and former painter-signwriter, it is an investment.

"Anyone who considers that racing for the Cup isn't a business proposition is a bloody fool," he said. "There can be no justifi-

Carlin said he preferred gin and vodka to tequila.

I HOPE I'M NOT TOO LATE—Phillies' Mike Schmidt protests to home plate umpire that he is safe from tag of Mets' catcher Jerry Grote. The appeal didn't change "out" verdict.

Chicago 001 100 910-3 & 0 son (1-0). L-Bart (6-1). MR-Matthews (1st).

Carlin said he preferred gin and vodka to tequila.

Carlin said he preferred gin and vodka to
equila.

I had a lot of luck, which is the most important
thing."

and their preparedness to amend
the rules.

Bergmann, W. Elyseve (24). L-Split-
torff (24). MR-Darwin (24).
Chicago 001 100 210-3 2 2
(1951).

Smith, Cyril, McIntosh (11). Jackson
(12). Romo (10) and Kendall W. Todd-
son (10). L-Barr (6-1). MR-Matthews
(1951).

100

Art Buchwald

Farewell, Crisis

WASHINGTON—Three moving men walked into the office of the energy crisis and started taking down the pictures and the graphs.

"What are you guys doing?" the energy crisis asked.

"We have orders to move all your stuff out. They're moving another crisis into this office."

"But I just got here," the energy crisis protested.

"Don't talk to us. We just do what they tell us."

The energy crisis ran across the street to the White House.

"I'm the energy crisis," he told the guard at the gate, "and I have to see the President right away."

The guard telephoned the President's office: "Rose Mary, I have some out here who says he's the energy crisis and he has to see the President. That's what I thought."

The guard said: "The President can't see you, and his secretary says if you have any problems, to take them up with his counselor for national crises in the Executive Office Building. Here's a pass. Give it back to me when you come out."

The counselor hardly looked up. "Sit down and make it short," he said.

"Why am I being moved out of my office?" the energy crisis demanded.

"You want it straight? We don't need you any more. You're washed up. Get lost."

"But only a few months ago the President said I was the most important issue of the decade. He said I would be here through the 1980s. I moved my family to Washington. I gave up a good job with Consolidated

Women Judges in Japan

TOKYO, April 15 (AP)—For the first time in Japan's history, two women have been appointed high court judges and a third has been named chief judge of a district court.

The energy crisis went to the office written on the pass. He was kept waiting for two hours. Finally, the secretary said he could go in.

The counselor hardly looked up. "Sit down and make it short," he said.

"Why am I being moved out of my office?" the energy crisis demanded.

"You want it straight? We don't need you any more. You're washed up. Get lost."

"But only a few months ago the President said I was the most important issue of the decade. He said I would be here through the 1980s. I moved my family to Washington. I gave up a good job with Consolidated

Women Judges in Japan

TOKYO, April 15 (AP)—For the first time in Japan's history, two women have been appointed high court judges and a third has been named chief judge of a district court.

The energy crisis went to the office written on the pass. He was kept waiting for two hours. Finally, the secretary said he could go in.

The counselor hardly looked up. "Sit down and make it short," he said.

"Why am I being moved out of my office?" the energy crisis demanded.

"You want it straight? We don't need you any more. You're washed up. Get lost."

"But only a few months ago the President said I was the most important issue of the decade. He said I would be here through the 1980s. I moved my family to Washington. I gave up a good job with Consolidated

Women Judges in Japan

TOKYO, April 15 (AP)—For the first time in Japan's history, two women have been appointed high court judges and a third has been named chief judge of a district court.

The energy crisis went to the office written on the pass. He was kept waiting for two hours. Finally, the secretary said he could go in.

The counselor hardly looked up. "Sit down and make it short," he said.

"Why am I being moved out of my office?" the energy crisis demanded.

"You want it straight? We don't need you any more. You're washed up. Get lost."

"But only a few months ago the President said I was the most important issue of the decade. He said I would be here through the 1980s. I moved my family to Washington. I gave up a good job with Consolidated

Women Judges in Japan

TOKYO, April 15 (AP)—For the first time in Japan's history, two women have been appointed high court judges and a third has been named chief judge of a district court.

The energy crisis went to the office written on the pass. He was kept waiting for two hours. Finally, the secretary said he could go in.

The counselor hardly looked up. "Sit down and make it short," he said.

"Why am I being moved out of my office?" the energy crisis demanded.

"You want it straight? We don't need you any more. You're washed up. Get lost."

"But only a few months ago the President said I was the most important issue of the decade. He said I would be here through the 1980s. I moved my family to Washington. I gave up a good job with Consolidated

Women Judges in Japan

TOKYO, April 15 (AP)—For the first time in Japan's history, two women have been appointed high court judges and a third has been named chief judge of a district court.

The energy crisis went to the office written on the pass. He was kept waiting for two hours. Finally, the secretary said he could go in.

The counselor hardly looked up. "Sit down and make it short," he said.

"Why am I being moved out of my office?" the energy crisis demanded.

"You want it straight? We don't need you any more. You're washed up. Get lost."

"But only a few months ago the President said I was the most important issue of the decade. He said I would be here through the 1980s. I moved my family to Washington. I gave up a good job with Consolidated

Women Judges in Japan

TOKYO, April 15 (AP)—For the first time in Japan's history, two women have been appointed high court judges and a third has been named chief judge of a district court.

The energy crisis went to the office written on the pass. He was kept waiting for two hours. Finally, the secretary said he could go in.

The counselor hardly looked up. "Sit down and make it short," he said.

"Why am I being moved out of my office?" the energy crisis demanded.

"You want it straight? We don't need you any more. You're washed up. Get lost."

"But only a few months ago the President said I was the most important issue of the decade. He said I would be here through the 1980s. I moved my family to Washington. I gave up a good job with Consolidated

Women Judges in Japan

TOKYO, April 15 (AP)—For the first time in Japan's history, two women have been appointed high court judges and a third has been named chief judge of a district court.

The energy crisis went to the office written on the pass. He was kept waiting for two hours. Finally, the secretary said he could go in.

The counselor hardly looked up. "Sit down and make it short," he said.

"Why am I being moved out of my office?" the energy crisis demanded.

"You want it straight? We don't need you any more. You're washed up. Get lost."

"But only a few months ago the President said I was the most important issue of the decade. He said I would be here through the 1980s. I moved my family to Washington. I gave up a good job with Consolidated

Women Judges in Japan

TOKYO, April 15 (AP)—For the first time in Japan's history, two women have been appointed high court judges and a third has been named chief judge of a district court.

The energy crisis went to the office written on the pass. He was kept waiting for two hours. Finally, the secretary said he could go in.

The counselor hardly looked up. "Sit down and make it short," he said.

"Why am I being moved out of my office?" the energy crisis demanded.

"You want it straight? We don't need you any more. You're washed up. Get lost."

"But only a few months ago the President said I was the most important issue of the decade. He said I would be here through the 1980s. I moved my family to Washington. I gave up a good job with Consolidated

Women Judges in Japan

TOKYO, April 15 (AP)—For the first time in Japan's history, two women have been appointed high court judges and a third has been named chief judge of a district court.

The energy crisis went to the office written on the pass. He was kept waiting for two hours. Finally, the secretary said he could go in.

The counselor hardly looked up. "Sit down and make it short," he said.

"Why am I being moved out of my office?" the energy crisis demanded.

Johnny Mercer
Sings Songs of
Johnny Mercer

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON (HIT)—At a time when most singers of his age (64) are more likely to be talking about singing than doing it, Johnny Mercer is just beginning to feel his vocal oats.

One reason, of course, is that for the past 40 years he has been too busy writing songs for others to sing. When you hear "One for My Baby," "Come Rain or Come Shine," "Laura," "Moon River," "Days of Wine and Roses," "Jeepers, Creepers," "Blues in the Night," "Autumn Leaves" and "That Old Black Magic," you think of Frank Sinatra, Andy Williams, Nat King Cole, Billie Holiday and many other singers who have found in Mercer's lyrics the seeds of musical evergreens.

He is busy with words here right now, too, doing the lyrics for the songs André Previn is writing for a new musical based on J. B. Priestley's "The Good Companions," scheduled to open in July. But he is also taking time off from the typewriter to slip over to the Pye studios in Brynston Street and cut a couple of albums on which "Johnny Mercer Sings the Songs of Johnny Mercer."

It all began last summer when Mercer was in London, and Ken Barnes asked him to take part in a BBC radio program he runs called "The Song Stylists." Barnes suggested to a dubious Johnny Mercer that he try his voice on a ballad type of song that Mercer had always thought better left to the Sinatras of this world. The results were both surprising and pleasing, not least to Johnny Mercer. They encouraged him, with Ken Barnes as producer and producer, to venture his first solo LPs.

It's a sound to hear and a sight to see. Now sporting a graying stubble beard, and with rimmed spectacles shading brown, roughish eyes, Mercer stands off in a corner of the studio behind Mike and music stand, out of sight to the jazz band backing him, arms extended as if in tenuous flight, portly body swaying to rhythms of the swing era, and you recall Leonard Feather's assessment of him as a singer in "The Encyclopedia of Jazz": "A good rhythm singer in a semi-jazz vein." What is astonishing to one who remembers descriptions of a "rich, distinctive voice" is a hoarse, baritone sound in which you hear echoes of Bing Crosby, Frank Sinatra and Billy Eckstine.

"I suppose I really have two voices," he observed a day later in the Mayfair flat he and his wife, Ginger, have taken while "The Good Companions" is in preparation. "The baritone is my natural voice. The high-pitched voice is one that Paul White-

man wished on me, or encouraged. I joined his band in 1932 after winning a Paul Whiteman Pontiac Youth of America contest, and became one of the third set of Rhythm Boys. Paul, at that time, had a thing about Amos 'n' Andy. He wanted to work that kind of dialogue into some songs for Jack Teagarden and me. Jack was already well established as a baritone, so Paul just said, 'Jack will sing low, you sing high.'"

"I had had previous experience taking the top voice in bibulous quartet singing down in Savannah, Ga., where I was born and raised, and where we would get together in a bar or a car and have fun with some of those wonderful old songs like the one about the goat that used to eat the laundry of the clothes line. Remember it? The family decided to solve the problem by tying the goat to the railroad tracks, but the goat threw up a red flannel shirt and flagged the train. Which reminds me: whatever did become of humor?"

"But to get back to Whiteman, I'm a good mimic, so I had no trouble with I sang on radio and made records with other singers, notably with Bing Crosby and Nat Cole, both baritones. So there I was on top again, which is why people who heard me on radio in Bing's Kraft Music Hall programs, or on my records with Nat, think of my voice as high-pitched."

What Mercer said about this gift for mimicry—his wife calls him a chameleon—and the echoes of other singers in his way with a song, suggest a capacity for assimilation that probably has a lot to do with his preference, as a lyric writer, for setting words to melodies already composed.



Johnny Mercer, left, with Harry Roche, arranger.

"At a guess," he said, "not more than 10 percent of the songs I have written began with my lyric. I seem to need the mood established by a good melody. It gives me something to adapt myself to. The tune, if you're lucky, will suggest both a subject and a manner of approaching it. The rest is hard work."

One is tempted to add: and an affinity for language, the ear and the instinct that told him, for example, to change the dead leaves of Joseph Kosma's "Les Feuilles Mortes," a hit for Juliette Gréco, to be "Autumn Leaves" that became a hit for Nat Cole, or that found in the words "do, do, do that voo-do" in a song by Cole Porter the poetic germ of "That Old Black Magic."

It Mercer's adaptability has much to do with the way he makes words to song when he sings, or matches words to melody when he writes, it probably also explains why he has been able to work successfully and compatibly with a greater variety of composers than any other lyric writer. He speaks admiringly and affectionately of them all. They include Jerome Kern, Richard Whiting, Harry Warren, Henry Mancini, Michel Legrand, Johnny Van Heusen and, most especially, Harold Arlen. He is also the first to acknowledge his debt to the many excellent singers who have sung his songs and come up with big hits. He would be the last to suggest, as one would who had heard Sinatra sing "One for My Baby" or Billie Holiday sing "Come Rain or Come Shine" or Billy Daniels sing "That Old Black Magic," that Mercer lyrics tend to make a fine melody articulate and to bring out the best in a fine singer.

While maintaining a public posture of support for Spiro Agnew, President Nixon tried through his aides to persuade the Vice-President to resign last fall, according to a new book on the Agnew case. The maneuvers are described in "A Heartbeat Away" by Washington Post reporters Richard M. Cohen and Jules Witkovsky.

Alexander Haig, chief of the White House staff, is said to have served as the go-between for Nixon in dealings with Agnew and his attorneys. Agnew eventually made a deal with the Justice Department, resigned Oct. 10 and pleaded no contest to a single charge of tax evasion.

Nixon's dilemma, according to Cohen and Witkovsky, was how to deal with Agnew in view of the fact that he did not want a precedent set. In particular, the book says, Nixon was worried about Agnew's taking what was called the "impeachment track."

"This option... was fraught with ominous parallels for the President himself." The authors say that the decisive incident behind Agnew's resignation was a Sept. 10 meeting involving the Vice-President, one of his lawyers, presidential counsel J. Fred Buzhardt and Haig. "Abandoning the White House's addition to circumlocution and subtlety," the authors say of Haig, he "let Agnew have it. The Vice-President had to resign. It was a simple, straightforward demand, and Haig kept hammering away at it."

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., who interrogated former White House counsel John Dean before the Watergate committee, has of-

Lollobrigida Calls
Barnard 'an Idiot'

Italian film star Gina Lollobrigida, 45, flew into Johannesburg over the weekend and did some name calling. She said that heart transplant surgeon Christian Barnard, with whom her name was once linked, was an "idiot," according to a UPI report.

Told of Lollobrigida's remarks, Barnard said, "I don't care." His first wife, Aletta, published "Love Letters From Gina to Barnard." During subsequent court action, the actress said that she could not "blame myself for having had a sincere feeling for a man the whole world loved and admired at the time." She lost the action against Barnard's wife and a German magazine. Now, she says, "I have no wish to see this man again. He is an idiot, a cheap publicity-seeker. I am a top film star."

While maintaining a public posture of support for Spiro Agnew, President Nixon tried through his aides to persuade the Vice-President to resign last fall, according to a new book on the Agnew case. The maneuvers are described in "A Heartbeat Away" by Washington Post reporters Richard M. Cohen and Jules Witkovsky.

Alexander Haig, chief of the White House staff, is said to have served as the go-between for Nixon in dealings with Agnew and his attorneys. Agnew eventually made a deal with the Justice Department, resigned Oct. 10 and pleaded no contest to a single charge of tax evasion.

Nixon's dilemma, according to Cohen and Witkovsky, was how to deal with Agnew in view of the fact that he did not want a precedent set. In particular, the book says, Nixon was worried about Agnew's taking what was called the "impeachment track."

"This option... was fraught with ominous parallels for the President himself." The authors say that the decisive incident behind Agnew's resignation was a Sept. 10 meeting involving the Vice-President, one of his lawyers, presidential counsel J. Fred Buzhardt and Haig. "Abandoning the White House's addition to circumlocution and subtlety," the authors say of Haig, he "let Agnew have it. The Vice-President had to resign. It was a simple, straightforward demand, and Haig kept hammering away at it."

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., who interrogated former White House counsel John Dean before the Watergate committee, has of-

ferred to buy Dean's house. Weicker's office said the senator, one of several persons negotiating to buy the Alexandria, Va., townhouse, has submitted a bid in excess of \$100,000. The three-bedroom dwelling overlooks the Potomac River. Dean and his wife are said to be planning to move to California.

The Amazing World of Superman, a project that was supposed to rival Disneyland and the Metropolitan, Ill., on the way (HIT, Aug. 11, 1972) has apparently fizzled out. Last spring, the first part of the project—a Superman exhibition hall—opened to the accompaniment of a Marine Corps band and a chorus of gospel singers. Politicians gave their blessings. But nobody came. James H. Crain, 40, chairman of the board of Metropolitan Recreation, the owners of the project, says that nearly everything went wrong—delay in construction of a new highway, too much rain, the gasoline shortage and the rising prime interest rates. Last week, the fixtures in the exhibition were put up for auction. Crain hopes to revive the project later. "What we are trying to do is put it on the shelf," he said.

Valery and Galina Panov, the Russian ballet dancers who have been fighting to emigrate to Israel, are expecting a baby. An official of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry in New York said that Mrs. Panov told her, in a telephone conversation, that she had just learned that she was pregnant. Mrs. Panov, whose first child this fall was, was quoted as saying, "Now if only we are allowed to leave the Soviet Union in time for the baby to be born in our new homeland." Mrs. Panov said that she is still practicing at the barre daily, but that her husband, formerly principal dancer with the Kirov Ballet in Leningrad, has become discouraged by official "harassment" that he has stopped dancing.

MARRIED: Singer-actor Tommy Sands, 36, and Shelia Wallace, 34, a Honolulu secretary, in Honolulu Sunday. It was the second marriage for each—Sands was previously married to Nancy Sinatra. Sands is currently trying a singing comeback at a Waikiki nightclub after a four-year retirement.

SAMUEL JUSTICE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SHOPPING

NETT-POINT BERTAL. Operated by J. B. Bertal. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

SERVICES

U.S. INCOME TAX AND SIA. Year round service. Bookkeeping, tax returns, audits, etc. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

EDUCATION

MARTIN GRAH IN TECHNIQUE WITH A.M.A. MARCEL. Basis modern dance technique. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

AUTOMOBILES

WE BUY ALL AMERICAN CARS. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

CAR RENTALS

SPECIAL PRICES for long periods and weekend. Free delivery service. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

TAX-FREE CARS

AMERICAN INTER-CAR SALES. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

CAR SHIPPING

WEX FAY MORE CARGO INTL. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

MOVING

INTERNATIONAL MOVERS. Special rates for long periods. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

FOR SALE & WANTED

MOTOR SALES. Steel motor, 1.7 m. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

DIAMONDS

BUY DIAMONDS. As below wholesale prices from the diamond center of the world. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

BUY DIAMONDS

As below wholesale prices from the diamond center of the world. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

NORTH AMERICAN TRAVEL CLUB

Worldwide economy flights. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

HOTELS-RESTAURANTS-NIGHT CLUBS

PARIS-ELIZA MIRABEAU. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

ALFRED ALGARVE. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

ROMANIA

For all tourists visiting ROMANIA. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

BUCHAREST

OUR 100-1000-1000 hotels. A new Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

GEROVITAL H-3

Always good and vigorous with Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

ESTORIL 1974 HAVEN

For sun-seekers. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

REAL ESTATE TO LET

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

HOTELS-RESTAURANTS-NIGHT CLUBS

PARIS-ELIZA MIRABEAU. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

ALFRED ALGARVE. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

ROMANIA

For all tourists visiting ROMANIA. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

BUCHAREST

OUR 100-1000-1000 hotels. A new Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

GEROVITAL H-3

Always good and vigorous with Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

ESTORIL 1974 HAVEN

For sun-seekers. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

REAL ESTATE TO LET

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

IMPORTERS: If you write & tell me Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

REAL ESTATE TO LET

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

IMPORTERS: If you write & tell me Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

REAL ESTATE TO LET

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

IMPORTERS: If you write & tell me Tel. 100-1000. Mel. Vienna PETIT-POINT BERTAL.